





STOUGHTON COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC:

SELECTED AND ARRANGED BY THE

STOUGHTON MUSICAL SOCIETY.

BEING A COMPILATION OF THE MOST APPROVED SACRED MUSIC, BY ANCIENT AND MODERN AUTHORS.

The Stoughton Musical Society, composed of members from the towns of Stoughton, Sharon, Canton and Randolph, was instituted A. D. 1786 Eigst President, Except, Doga, Ran, Esq.

"It is a good thing to give thanks unto the Lord, and to sing praises unto thy name, C Most High." Psalm xcii. 1.

Sirth Edition, with Additions and Improvements.

BOSTON:

MARSH, CAPEN AND LYON, No. 133, WASHINGTON STREET.

AND CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1835.

DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS, to wit:

District Clerk's Office.

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the twenty-third day of December, A. D. 1830, in the fifty-fifth year of the Independence of the United States of America, Marsh, Capen and Lyon of the said district, have deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof they claim as Proprietors, in the words following, to wit:

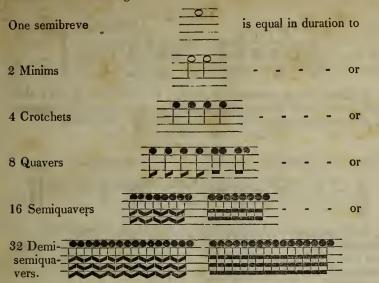
'STOUGHTON COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC: selected and arranged by the Stoughton Musical Society. Being a compilation of the most approved Sacred Music, by ancient and modern authors. The Stoughton Musical Society, composed of members from the towns of Stoughton, Sharon, Canton and Randolph, was instituted A. D. 1786. First President, Elijah Dunbar, Esq. "It is a good thing to give thanks unto the Lord, and to sing praises unto thy name, O Most High."—Psalm xcii. 1. Second Editon, with additions and improvements.'

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned; "and also, to an Act for the encouragement of learning," by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned; and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving and etching historical and other points."

JNO. W. DAVIS, { Clerk of the District of Massachusetts.

Stee. 6, 1893.

STEREOTYPED BY LYMAN THURSTON AND CO., NO. 18, WATER STREET, BOSTON. hibited in the following table:



A dot after a note or rest, adds one half to its original length: thus, a dotted semibreve, is equal in duration to three minims; a dotted min- & a Signature. im, to three crotchets, &c.



A figure 3, placed over and under three notes, signifies that they are A Double Bar - or to be performed in the time of two notes of the same kind, without the &

The proportion which the different notes bear to each other is ex- & figure: thus, three crotchets, with the figure 3 over or under them, are to be performed in the time of two crotchets, without the figure, &c.



A figure 6, placed over or under six notes, signifies that they are to be performed in the time of four notes of the same kind without the figure.

OF VARIOUS MUSICAL CHARACTERS. lowers a note half a tone. A Flat

A Sharp raises a note half a tone.

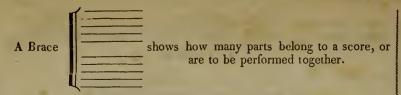
restores a note made flat or sharp to its original A Natural sound.

Flats or Sharps placed at the beginning of a tune or strain are called

Flats, Sharps or Naturals, when placed before a note, are called Accidentals

is used to divide the notes into equal measures.

Denotes the end of a strain or movement, or line of poetry.



A Slur or Tie is drawn over or under so many notes as are to be sung to one syllable.

A Repeat :S:
or :shows what part of the tune is to be sung twice.

A Crescendo _ signifies a gradual increase of sound.

A Diminuendo > signifies a gradual decrease of sound.

A Swell signifies a gradual increase and decrease of sound.

A Direct wp placed at the end of a Staff, shows the place of the first note upon the following Staff.

A pause, • leaves the time of a note or rest, to be protracted at the pleasure of the performer.

Staccato Marks !!! or ..., are placed over such notes as are to be performed in a short and distinct manner.



A Shake, tr is an ornament or grace. It consists of a quick alternate reiteration of the note above, with that over which the character is placed and generally ends with a turn from the note below.



An Appropriature or Leaning Note, is a note of embellishment. Its chief office is to suspend the completion of the subsequent harmony, and thus to soften and smooth the effect of certain intervals. It borrows its time from the succeeding note, and is most frequently half its duration.



OF SOLMIZATION.

Solmization or Solfaing is the application of certain syllables to musical notes. It enables the young practitioner to utter the sound of a note with fulness and freedom, and assists him to secure a correct intonation. By associating the idea of the several syllables used, with their corresponding sounds, he becomes familiar with the exact relation which one note bears to another, and acquires the power of expressing those notes with ease and certainty.

The syllables usually adopted in Solmization, are

FA, SOL, LA, FA, SOL, LA, MI.*

When a tune has neither sharps or flats at the beginning, Mi is in B.

If there be one Sharp, Mi is in F,

2 Sharps, Mi is in C,

3 Sharps, Mi is in G,

4 Sharps, Mi is in D,

If there be one Flat, Mi is in E,

2 Flats, Mi is in A,

3 Flats, Mi is in D,

4 Flats, Mi is in G.

Above Mi are Fa, Sol, La, Fa, Sol, La, and then comes Mi.

Below Mi are La, Sol, Fa, La, Sol, Fa, and then comes Mi.

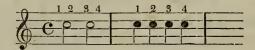
Between Mi and Fa, and La and Fa, there is but a semitone; between the rest are whole tones.

OF TIME.

By time, in the science of Music, we are to understand the duration and regularity of sound. There are two chief species of Time, Common or equal, and Triple or unequal Time. Common Time contains two equal notes in each measure, as two minims, two crotchets, &c. Triple time has three equal notes in each measure, as three minims, three crotchets, &c. Simple Common Time, has three signs.

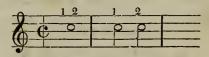
The first contains one semibreve, or other notes or rests, equal to it, in a measure. It has four beats in a measure and is accented on the first and third parts.

EXAMPLE.



The second sign contains one semibreve, or other notes or rests equal to it, in a measure. It has two beats in a measure and is accented on the first part.

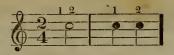
EXAMPLE.



The third sign (called half time) contains one minim, or other notes or rests equal to it, in a measure. It has two beats in a measure, and is accented on the first part.

^{*} Pronounced Faw, Sol, Law, Faw, Sol, Law, Mee. 2

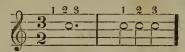
EXAMPLE.



Simple Triple Time has three signs:

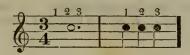
The first sign contains three minims, or other notes or rests equal to them, in a measure. It has three beats in a measure and is accented on the first and third part.

EXAMPLE.



The second contains three crotchets, or other notes or rests equal to them in a measure. Accent, &c. as in the former.

EXAMPLE.



The third sign contains three quavers, or other notes, &c. Accents, &c. as in the former.

EXAMPLE.



Compound Time has two signs in common use.

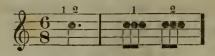
The first sign contains two dotted minims, or other notes, &c. It has two beats in a measure and is accented on the first and fourth parts.

EXAMPLE.



The second sign contains two dotted crotchets, or other notes, &c. Accents, &c. as in the former.

nn EXAMPLE.



Of these figures (3-2 3-4 3-8 6-4 and 6-8) the upper one shows how many part are contained in a measure, and the lower one shows how many of these notes constitute a semibreve. 2 signifies minims; 4, crotchets; 8, quavers, &c. Thus:

3-2 Three. 3-4 Three. 3-8 Three. 2 Minims. 4 Crotchets. 8 Quavers, &c.

KEYS OR SCALES, AND OF THEIR TWO MODES, MAJOR AND MINOR.

A Diatonic Scale, of which the notes bear certain relations to one principal note, from which they are all, in some measure derived, and upon which they all depend, is termed a Key; and the principal note is called the Key Note, or Tonic.

Every Scale in which the two Diatonic Semitones are found between the third and fourth Degrees, and between the seventh and cighth Degrees, ascending from the Tonic, is termed the Major Mode of

that Key; because the interval between the Tonic and its third, (or mediant,) consists of two Tones; i. e. of the greater Third. The only series of this Mode among the natural Notes, is that which commences with C; and hence, this Key must be taken as an example of all the Major Scales.



Every Scale in which the two Diatonic Semitones are found between the second and third Degrees, and between fifth and sixth Degrees, as ascending from the tonic, is termed the Minor Mode of that Key; because the interval between the Tonic and its third, (or mediant,) consists only of one Tone, and one Semitone, i. e. of the lesser Third.

The only series of this Mode among the natural Notes, is that which commences with A; and hence this Key may be taken as an example of all the Minor scales.



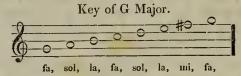
In the ascending Scale of the Minor Mode, the seventh is raised a Semitone, as a proper leading note to the Octave. The interval, therefore, between the sixth and seventh is a tone and a half; but as the Diatonic Scale consists of tones and semitones only, the sixth is also sharped, by which means the extreme sharp second is avoided. Thus, the ascending Scale of the Minor Mode is artificial and is formed with two notes altered from the Signature. But in the descending

Scale, the seventh is depressed a semitone to accommodate the sixth, and the natural Scale of the Signature remains unaltered.

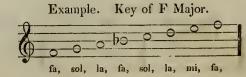


But the note which determines the Mode to be either Major or Minor, and which constitutes the principal difference between the two, is the *Third*.

As these two series of tones and semitones form the constituent characteristics of the two modes, it follows that upon whatever note or pitch either of these series begins, the same proportion and order of intervals must be strictly observed. Hence, the utility of flats and sharps. If, for example, we begin with G, instead of C, and from it form the Diatonic Scale in the Major Mode, the seventh, or F, will require to be raised by a Sharp, one Semitone:

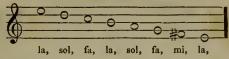


If we begin with F, in the Major Mode, the fourth, or B, will require to be depressed by a flat, one semitone.



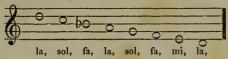
Or if we begin with E, instead of A, and from it form the Diatonic Scale, in the Minor Mode, the second, or F, will require to be raised, by a Sharp one semitone.

Example. Key of E Minor.



Or if we begin with D, in the Minor Mode, the sixth, or B, will require to be depressed, by a flat, one semitone.

Example. Key of D Minor.



When the Major and Minor Modes agree with respect to their Signature, they are denominated Relatives: thus, C Major is the Relative of A Minor; A Minor is the Relative to C Major; C Major is the Relative to E Minor, &c. The Relative to any Major Key is its sixth above, or its third below; and the Relative Major to any Minor Key, is its third above, or its sixth below.

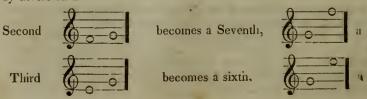
OF DIATONIC INTERVALS AND THEIR INVERSION.

The division of the Diatonic Scale being unequal, (consisting of tones and semitones,) fourteen intervals are formed, which are in the following

EXAMPLES.			
Unison.	Minor second. 1 Semitone.	Major second. one tone.	Minor third. one tone and semitone.
(A):			
·	0		
00			



When the lowest note of an Interval is placed an Octave higher, evice vcrsa, such change is called Inversion. Thus, as in the example by inversion a

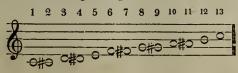


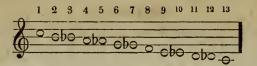


The Diatonic Intervals are either Consonant or Dissonant. The Octave, fifth, fourth, thirds, and sixths, being agreeable to the ear, are called Consonant; and the seconds, sevenths and sharp fourth, being less pleasing, are called Dissonant.

OF THE CHROMATIC SCALE.

The Chromatic Scale generally ascends by Sharps, and descends by Flats, as in the following examples:





Here there are twelve distinct sounds, from each of which, as a tonic, by the use of flats or sharps, we may form the Diatonic Scale in either mode.

OF MODULATION.

In naming such notes as are affected by accidental bs, #s, or #s, it is usual to recognise a change of key, at least for the notes affected.

EXAMPLE I.



Here the signature is one b major, key of F. In the third measure of the Air, a special occurs on B, which neutralizes the signature for that measure; consequently the passage is modulated to the key of C major, mi on B. In the second measure of the Bass, and the fifth measure of the Air, a b occurs on E, which modulates the passages to the key of B b major. The notes on E are therefore properly called faw.



Here the signature is one sharp on F, major key of G, the mi on F. In the third measure a # occurs on C, consequently the passage is modulated to the key of D major, mi on C. In the sixth measure a # occurs on G, which modulates the passage to the key of Λ minor, the leading note of which must always be sharped in ascending to the tonic.

EXAMPLE III.

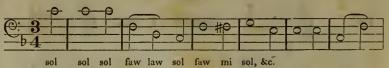


Here the key is on C major, mi on B. In the third measure a boccurs on B, which modulates to the major key of F, mi on E; the note on B is therefore properly called faw.



Here the key is A minor, and the sharped notes are merely the sixth and seventh of the ascending scale.

EXAMPLE V.



Here the signature is one flat, major key of F. A sharp occurs in the third measure on F, which modulates to the major key of G, mi on F.

EXAMPLE VI.



Here the key is C major. In the third measure a b occurs on B, which modulates to the major key of F. In the fifth measure a # occurs on F, which modulates to the major key of G.

These and similar changes are of common occurrence in Books of church music.

EXPLANATION OF MUSICAL TERMS.

A, signifies in, for, at, with, &c.
Adagro (or Ado.) signifies the slowest time.

Ad libitum, at pleasure.

Affettuoso, in a style of execution adapted to express affection, tenderness, supplication and deep emotion.

Allegro, a brisk and sprightly movement.

Allegretto, less quick than Allegro. Alto, Counter, or high Tenor.

Amoroso, in a soft and delicate style.

Andante, with distinctness. As a mark of time, it implies a medium between the Adagio and Allegro movements.

Andantino, quicker than Andante.

Anthem, a musical composition set to sacred prose.

A tempo, in time.

Assai, generally used with some other word to denote an increase or diminution of the time of the movement; as Adagio Assai, more slaw; Allegro Assai, more quick.

Base, the lowest part in harmony.

Bis, this term denotes a repetition of a passage in music. Brilliante, signifies that the movement is to be performed in a gay, showy and sparkling style.

Cantabile, elegant, graceful, melodious.
Canto, song; or, in choral compositions, the leading melody. Canto fermo, plain song.

Chorus, a composition or passage designed for a full choir. Chromatic, a term given to accidental semitones.

Con, with.

Con furia, with boldness.

Crescendo, Cres. or , with an increasing round. Con spirito, with spirit.

Da Capo, or D. C., close with the first strain.

Del segno, from the sign. Diminuendo, Dim. or ____, with a decreasing sound.

Dirge, a piece composed for funeral occasions. Divoto, in a solenm and devout manuer.

Duetto, or Duett, music consisting of two parts.

Dolce, sweetness, softness, gentleness, &c. E, and ; as Moderato e Pianissimo.

Expression, that quality of composition, from which we receive a kind of sentimental appeal to our feelings.

Expressivo, with expression.

Forte, strong and full. Fortissimo, very lond.

Fugue or Fuge, a piece in which one or more of the parts lead, and the rest follow in different intervals of time, and in the same or similar melody.

Forzando, (or fz.) the notes over which it is placed are to be boldly struck with strong emphasis.

Giusto, in an equal, steady, and just time.

Grave, Gravemente, deep emotion.

Grazioso, graceful; a smooth and gentle style of execution approaching to piano.

Harmony, an agreeable combination of musical sounds, or different melodies, performed at the same time.

Interlude, an instrumental passage introduced between two vocal passages.

Interval, the distance between any two sounds.

Largo, somewhat quicker than Grave. Larghetto, not so slow as Largo.

Legato, significs that the notes of the passage are to be performed in a close, smooth and gliding manner.

Lento, Lentemente, slow.

Ma, not.

Ma non troppo, not too much, not in excess. Melody, an agreeable succession of sounds.

Men. less.

Mezza voce, with a medium fullness of tone.

Mezza, half, middle, mean.

Moderato, between Andante and Allegro.

Motto, much.

Non, not .- Non troppo presto, not too quick.

Oratorio, a species of Musical Drama, consisting of airs, recitatives, duetts, trios, chornses, &c.

Overture, in dramatic music is an instrumental strain, which serves as an introduction.

Orchestra, the place or band of musical performances.

Pastorale, a composition generally written in measure of 6-4 or 6-8, the style of which is soothing, tender and delicate. Piano, or Pia. soft.

Pianissimo, Pianiss. or PP. very soft.

Poco, little, somewhat.

Pomposo, grand, dignified. Presto, quick.

Prestissimo, very quick.

Quartetto, a composition consisting of four parts, each of which occasionally takes the leading melody.

Quintetto, music composed in five parts, each of which occasionally takes the leading melody.

Recitative, a sort of style resembling speaking.

Rippienno, full.

Sempre, throughout; as sempre piano, soft throughout.

Soprano, the Treble or higher voice part,

Sortenuto, sustaining the sounds to the numost of their nomi-

Staccato, the opposite to Legato; requiring a short, articulate, and distinct style of performance.

Senza, without; Senza Organo, without the Organ.

Siciliano, a composition written in measure of 6-4, or 6-8, to be performed in a slow and graceful manner.

Soave, agreeable, pleasing.

Soto Foce Dolce, with a sweetness of tone.

Spirituoso, with spirit.

Solo, a composition designed for a single voice or instrument, Vocal solos, duetts, &c. in modern music, are usually accompanied with instruments.

Subito, quick,

Symphony, a passage to be executed by instruments, while the vocal performers are silent.

Tacit, be silent. Tardo, slowly.

Tempo, time.

Tasto Solo, denotes that the movement should be performed with no other chords than unisons and octaves.

Trio, a composition for three voices.

Tutti, all, all together.

Veloce, quick.

Vigoroso, with energy.

Verse, one voice to a part.

Vivace, in a brisk and lively manner.

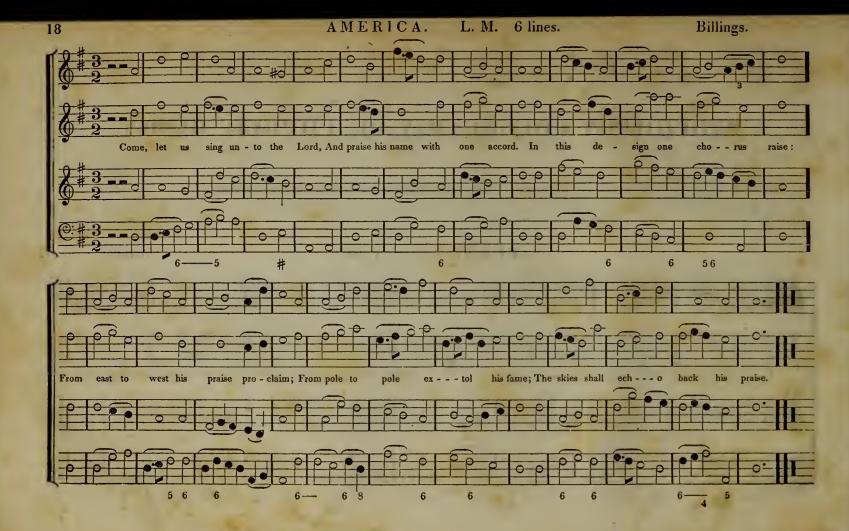
Volti, turn over.

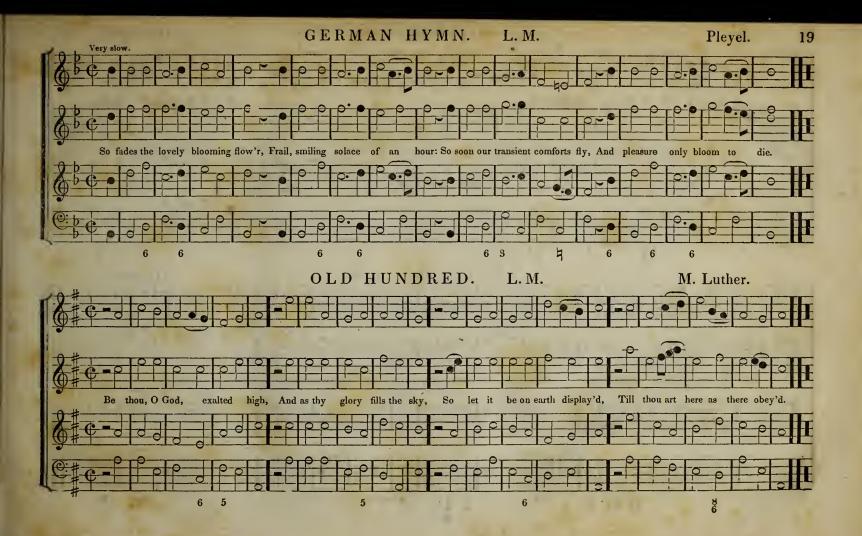
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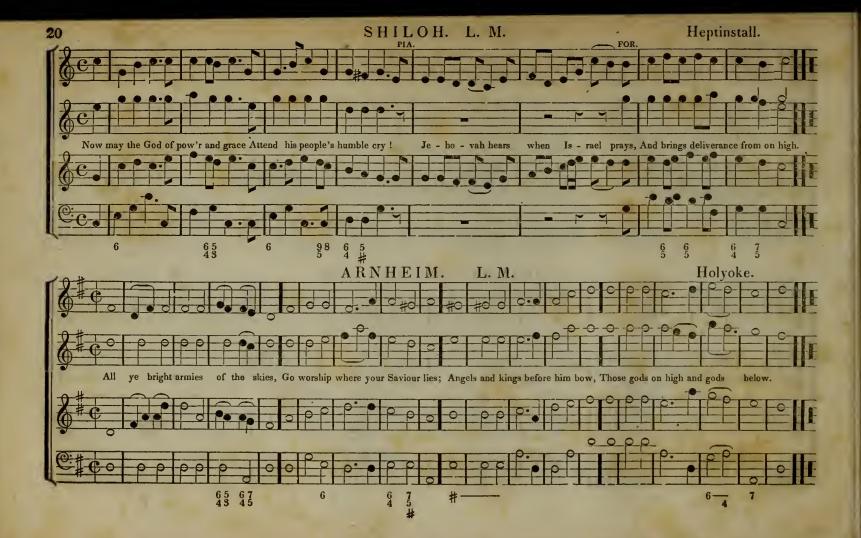


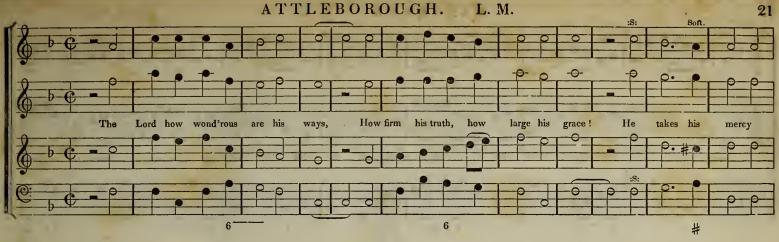
STOUGHTON COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC.

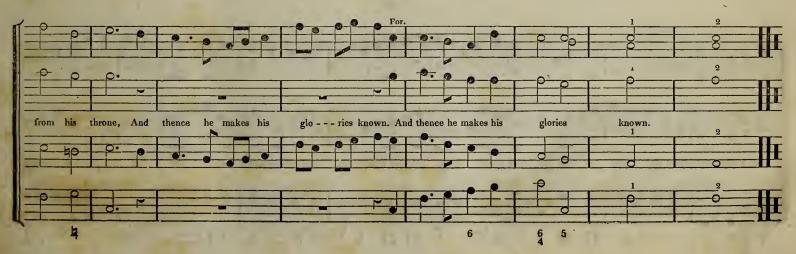








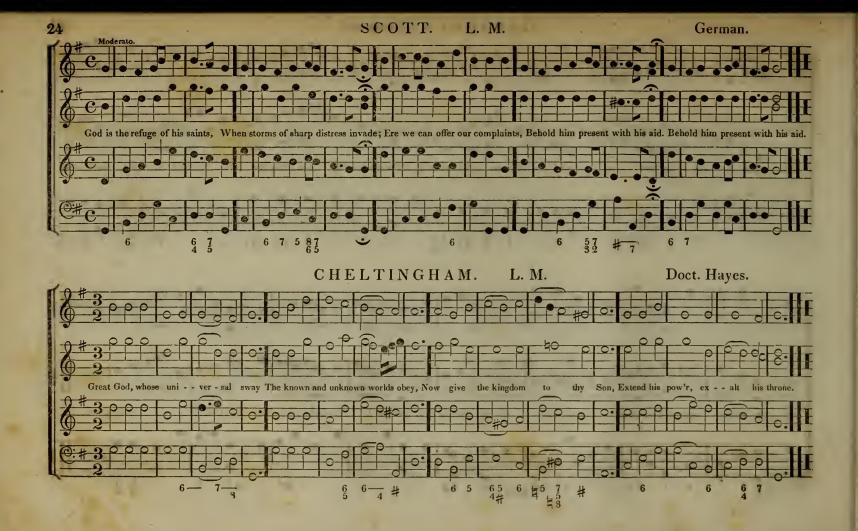




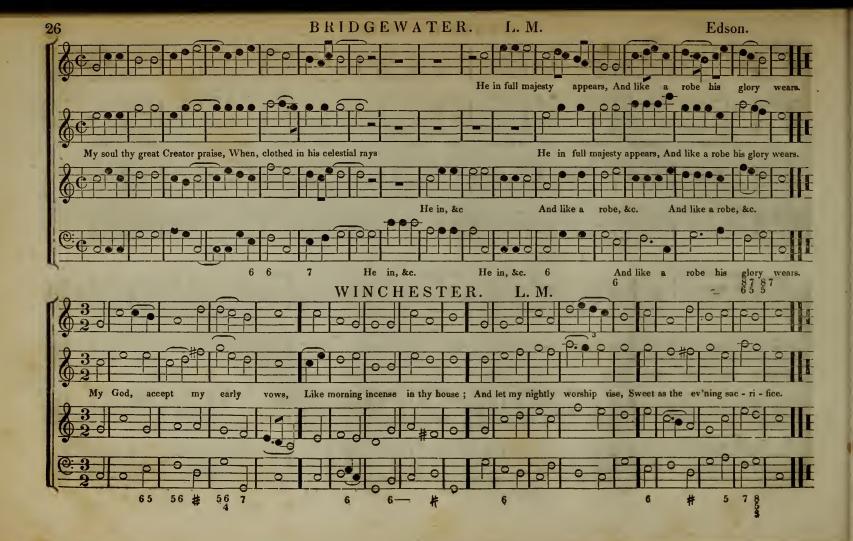


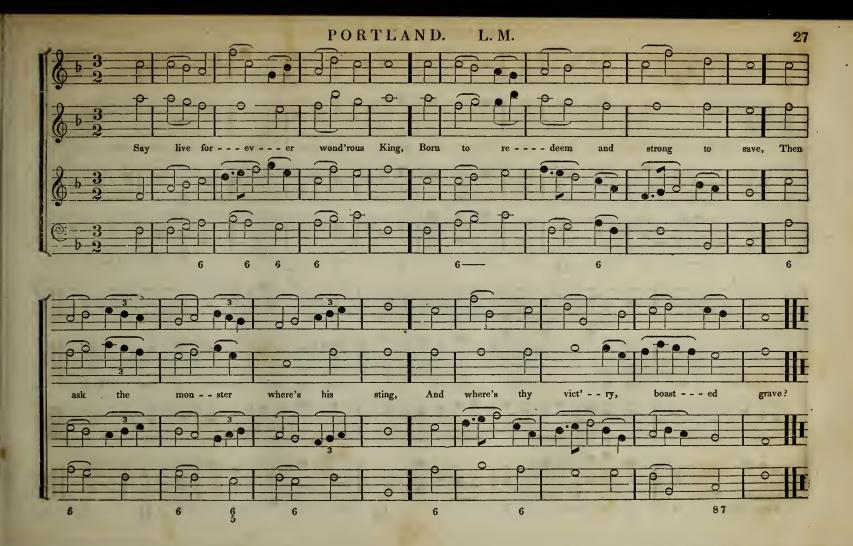


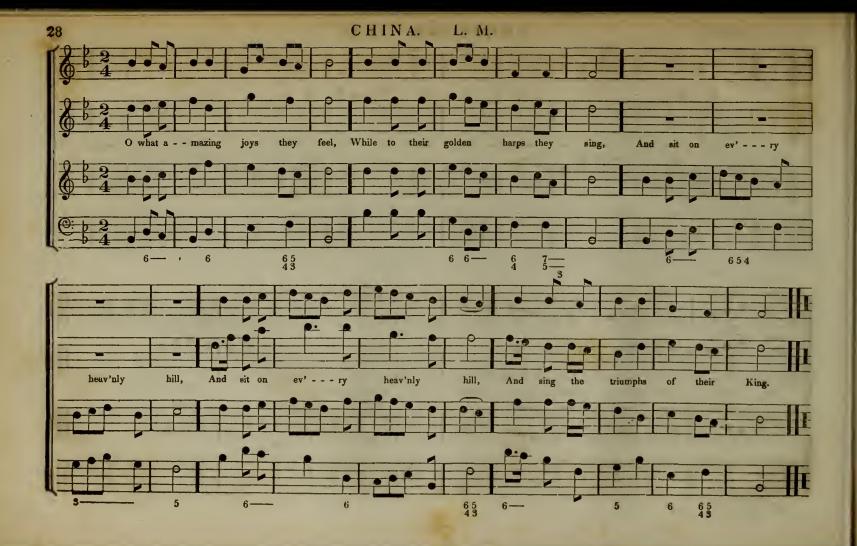










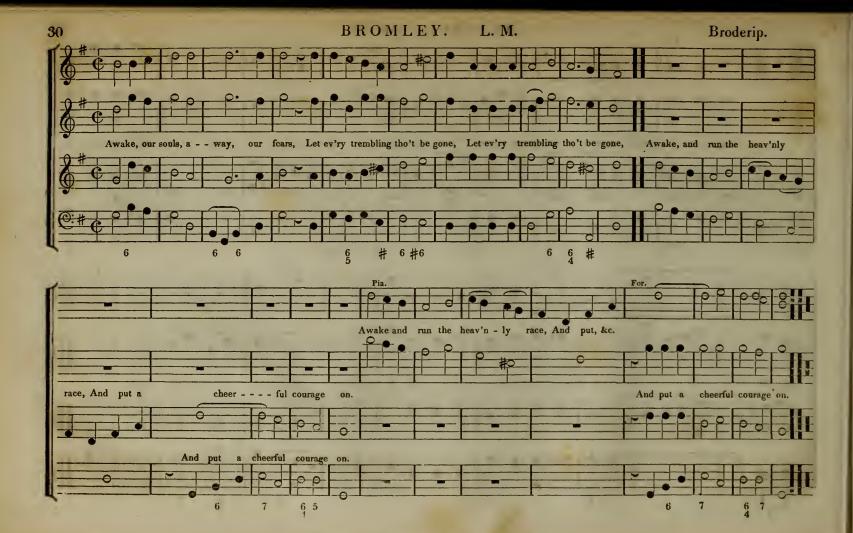


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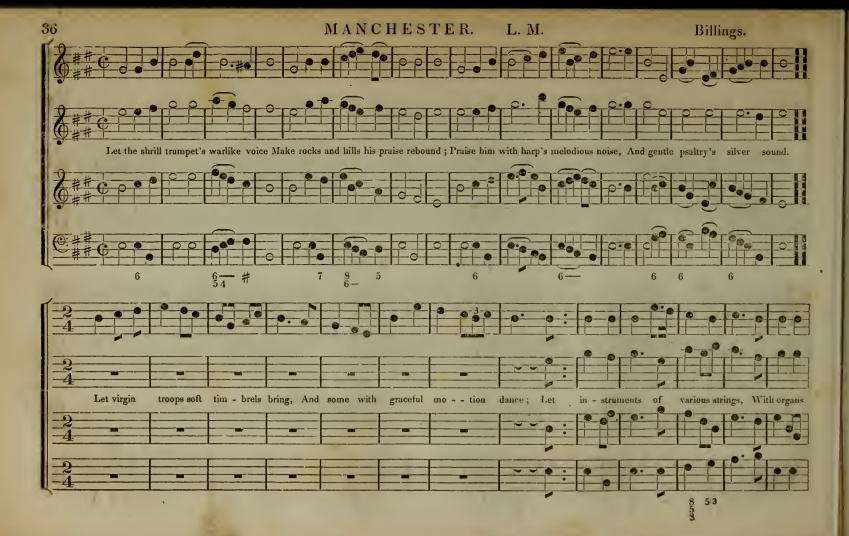


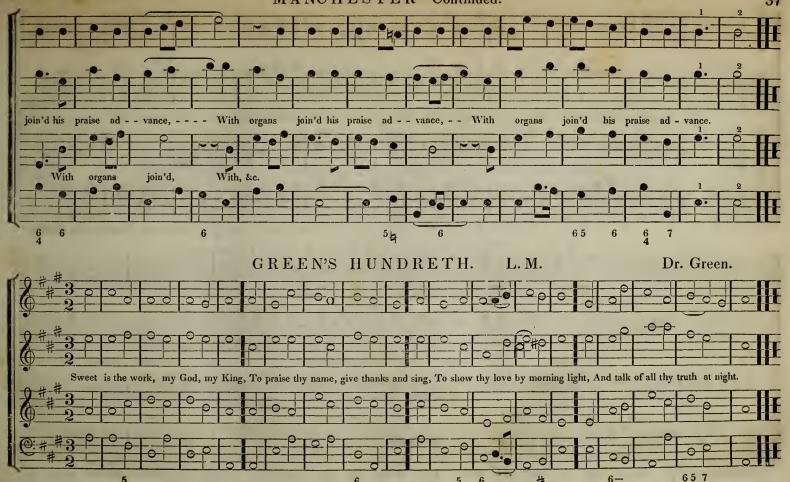


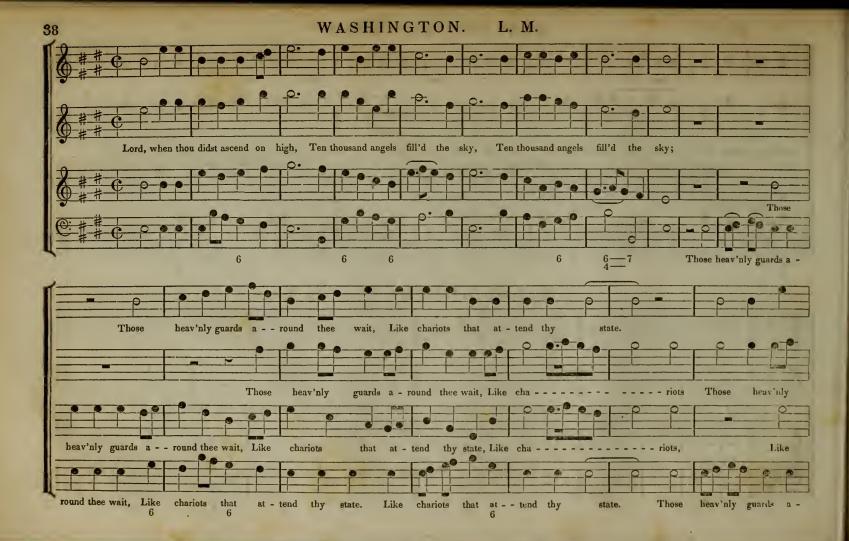










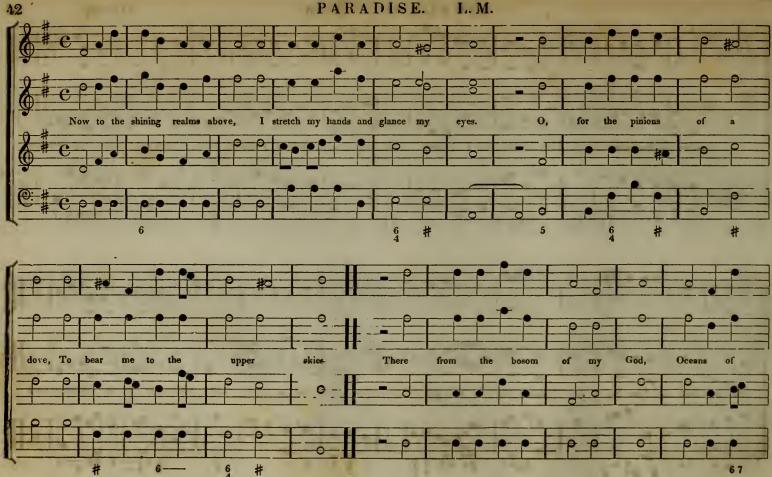


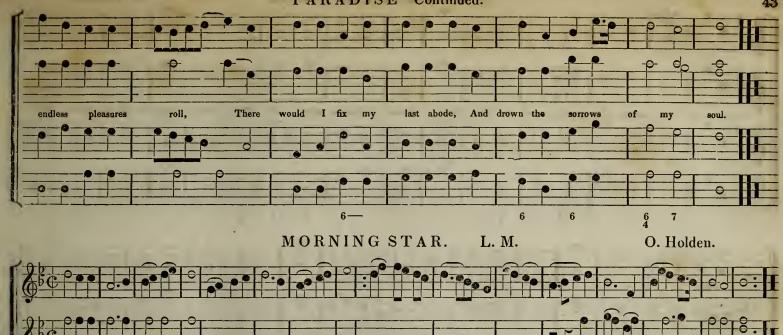




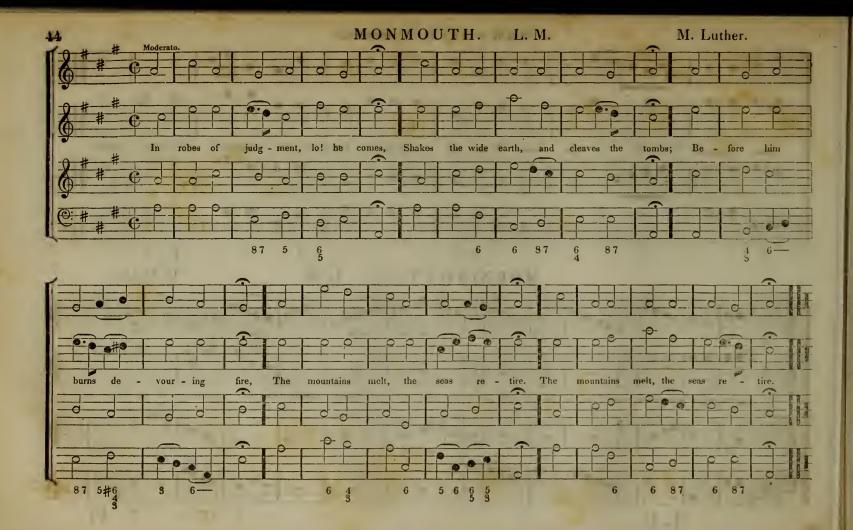


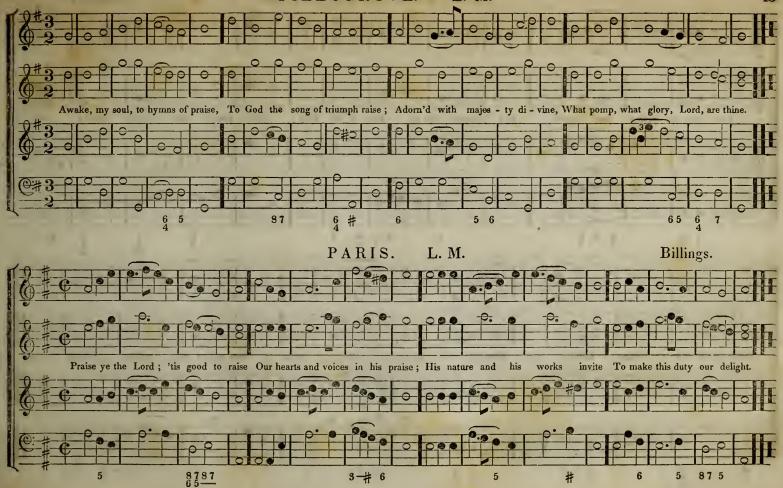












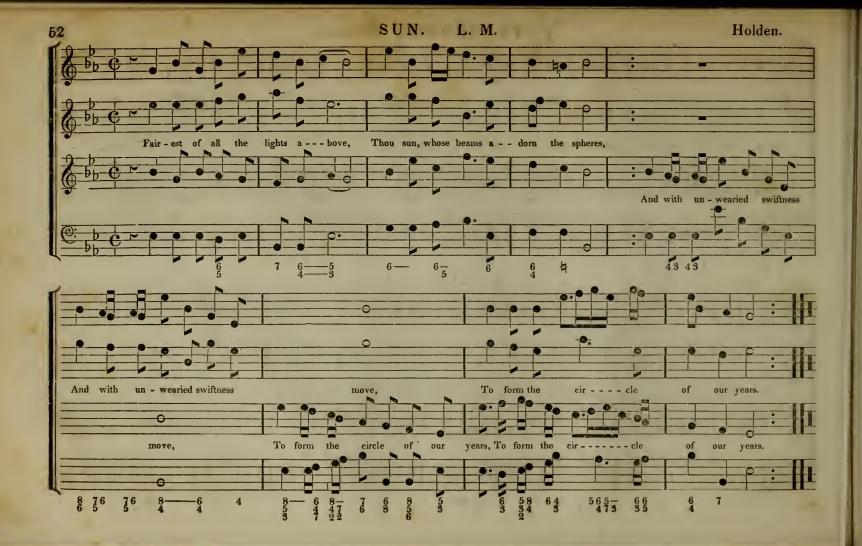
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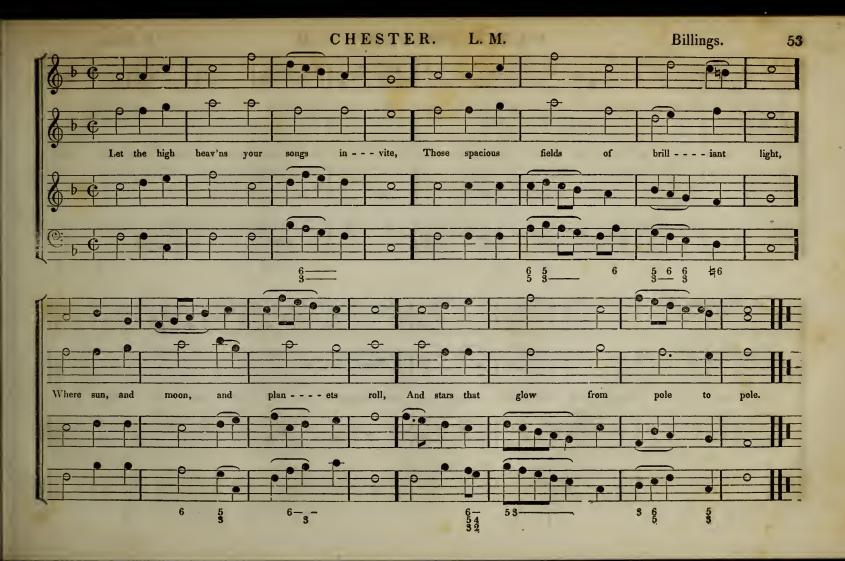
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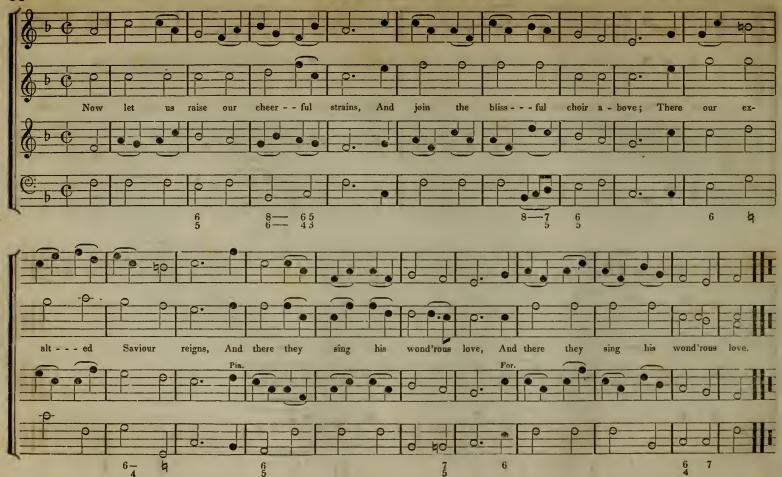








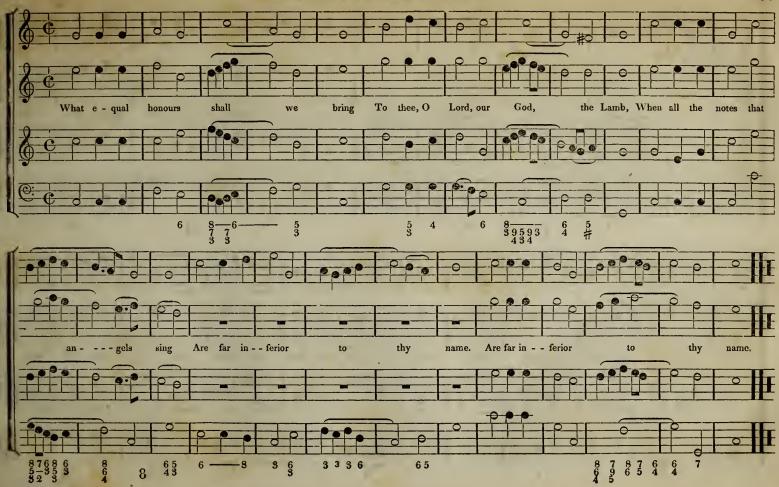






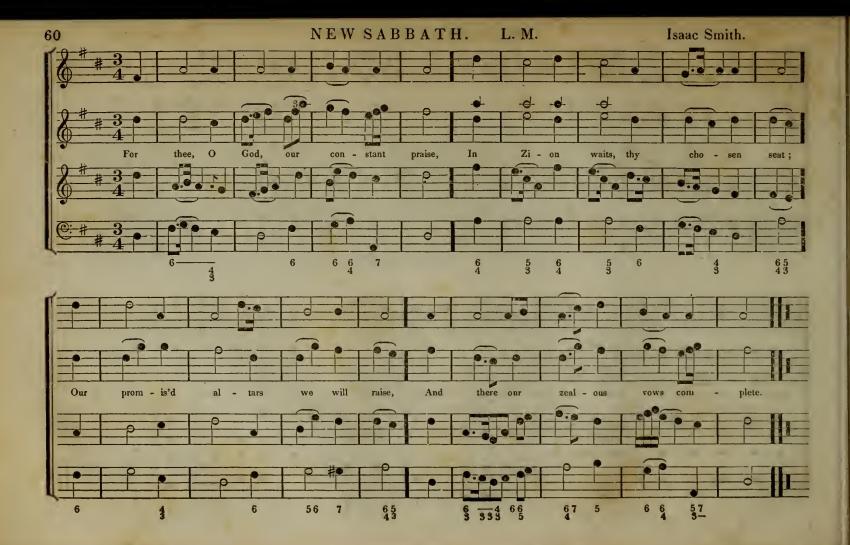




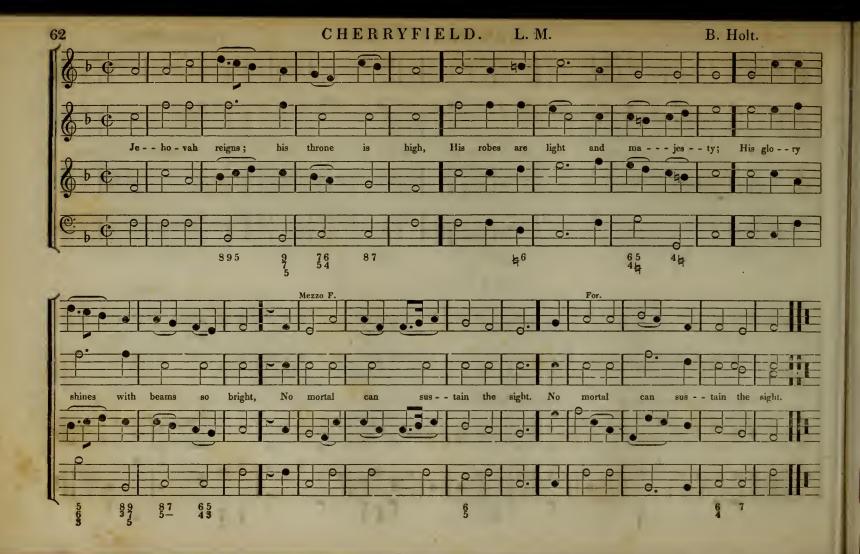






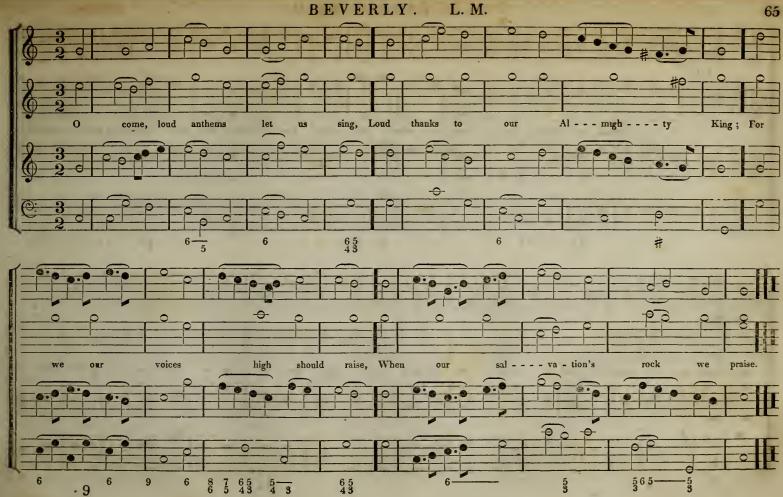


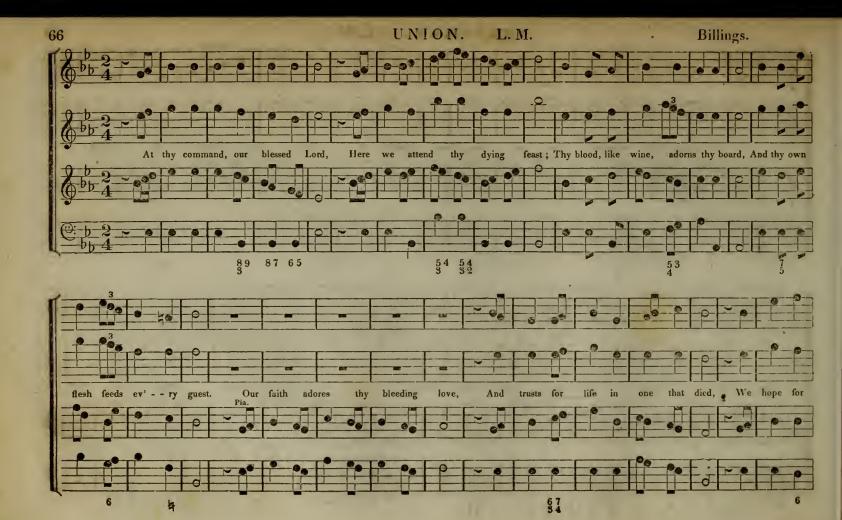


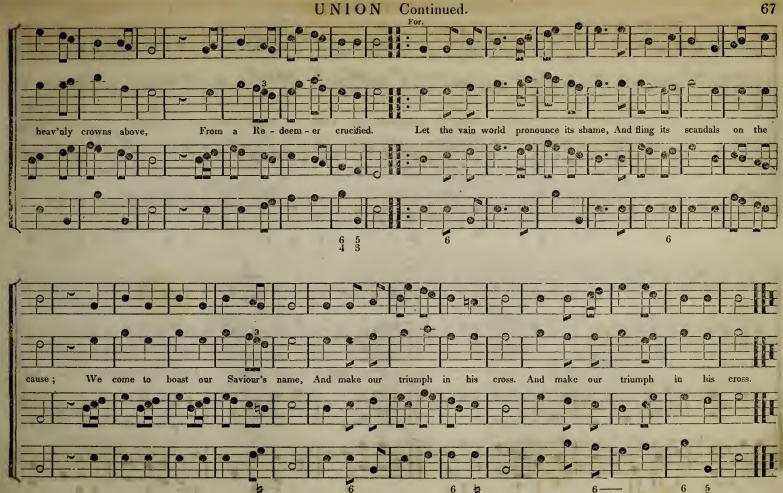


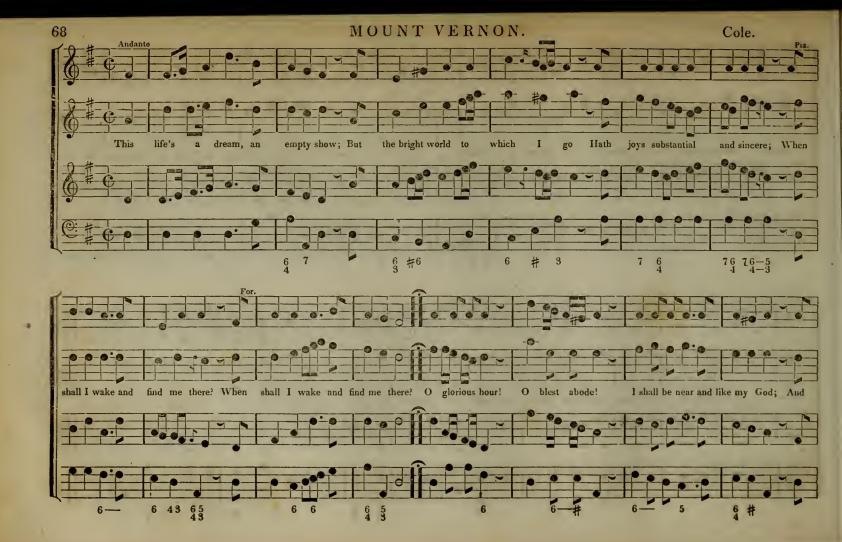








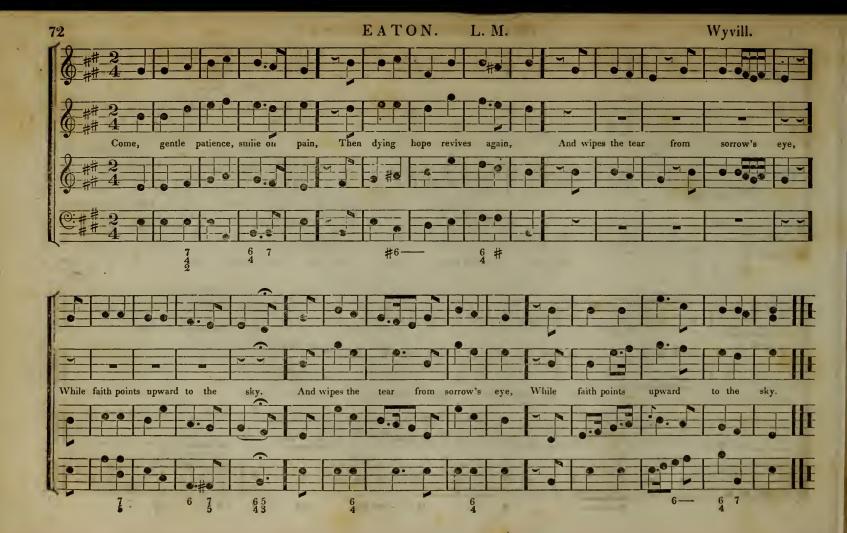




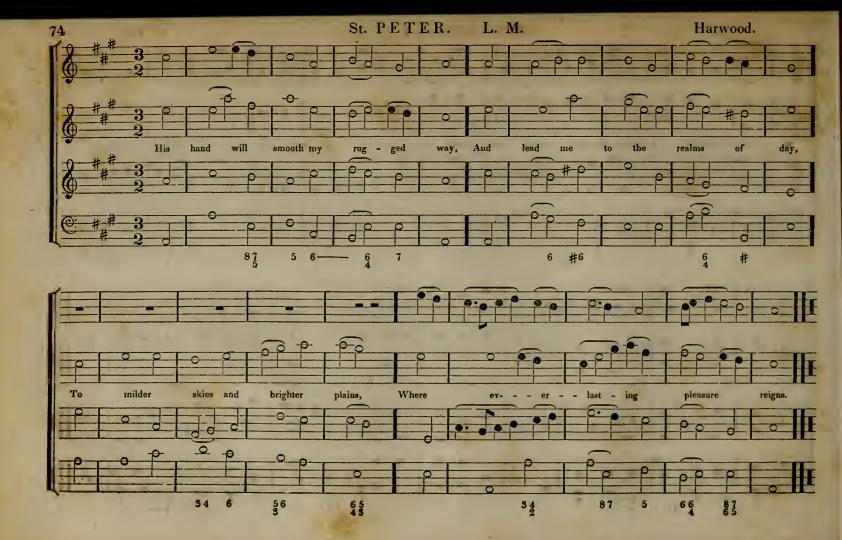




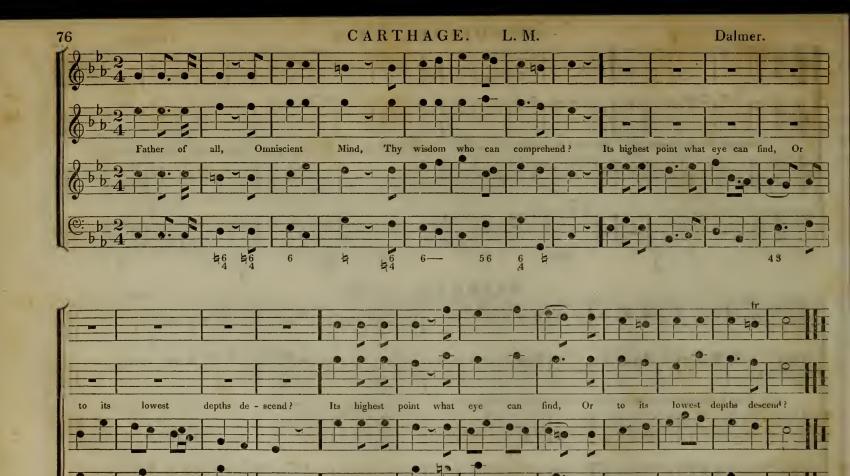




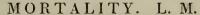


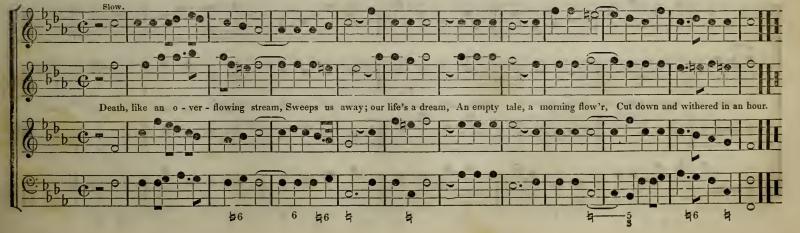




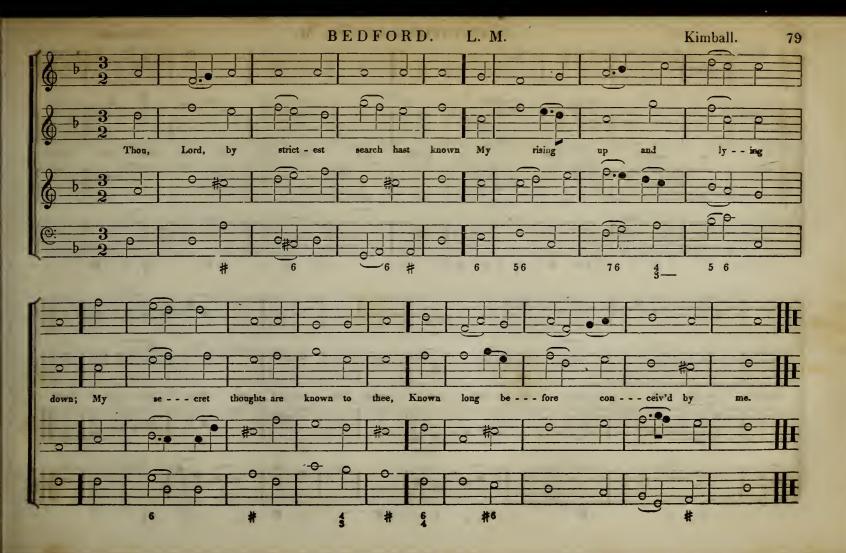






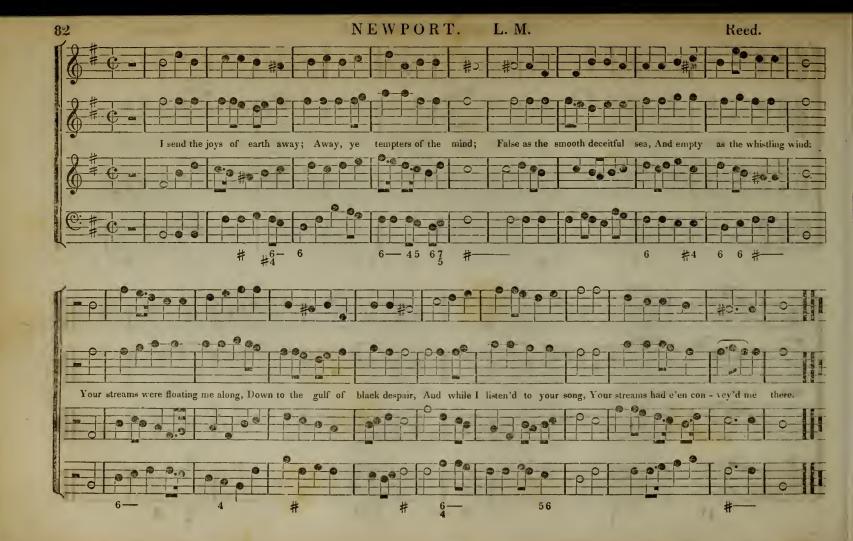


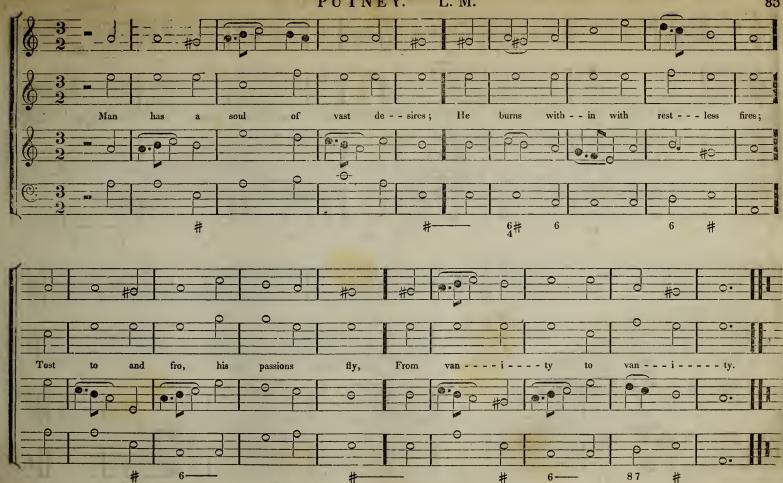




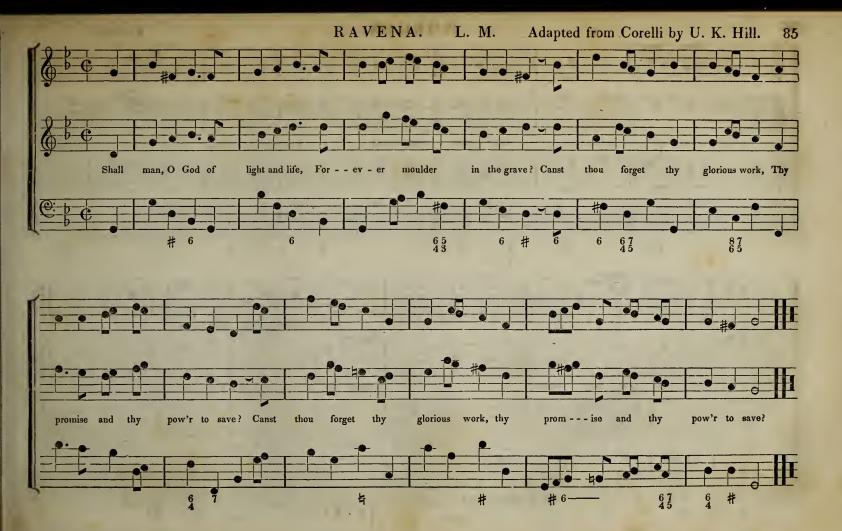


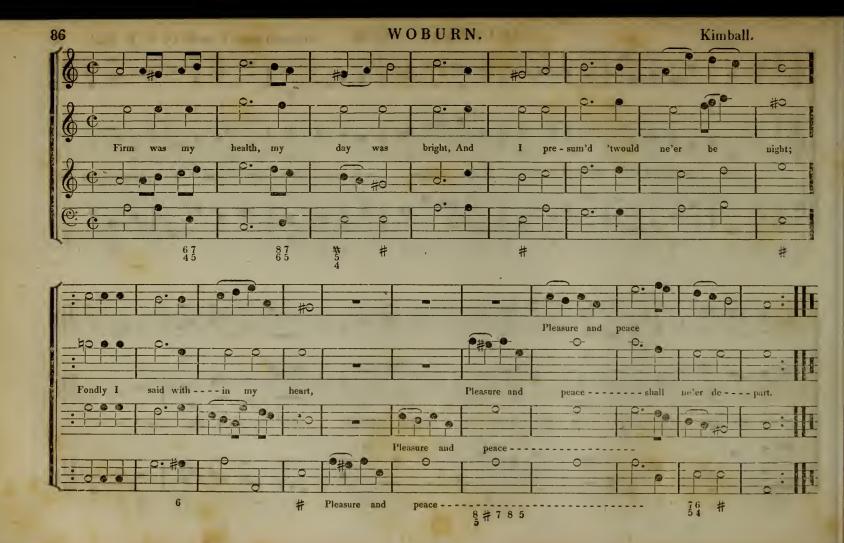




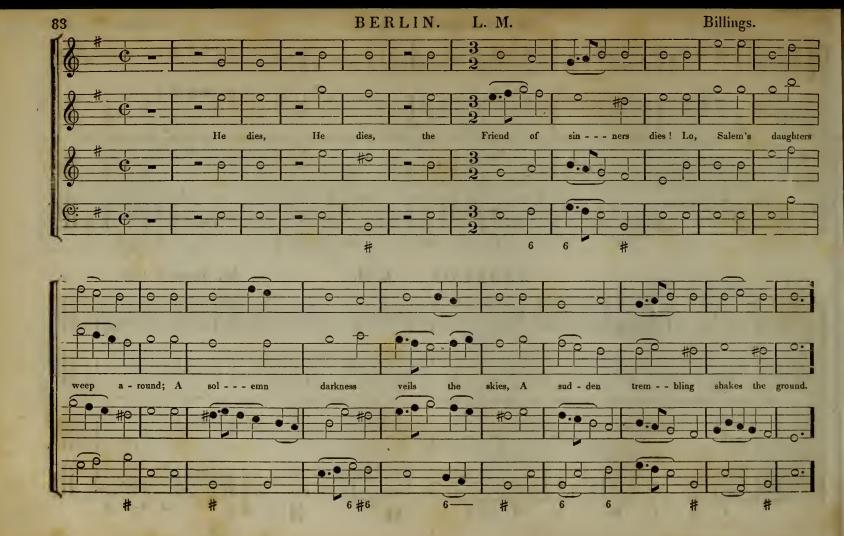












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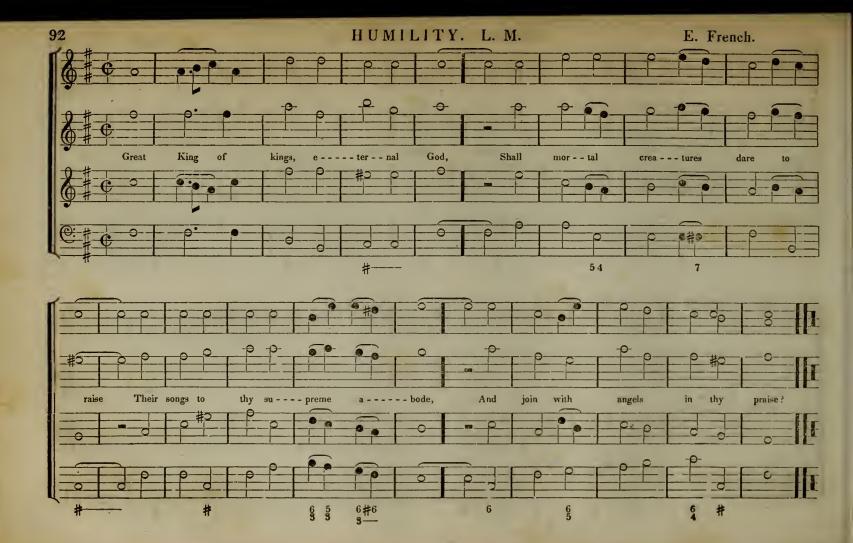
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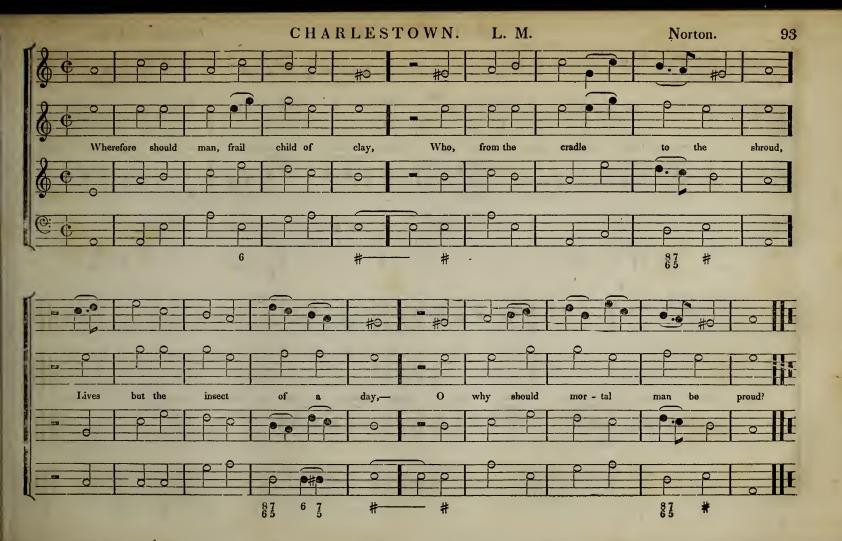
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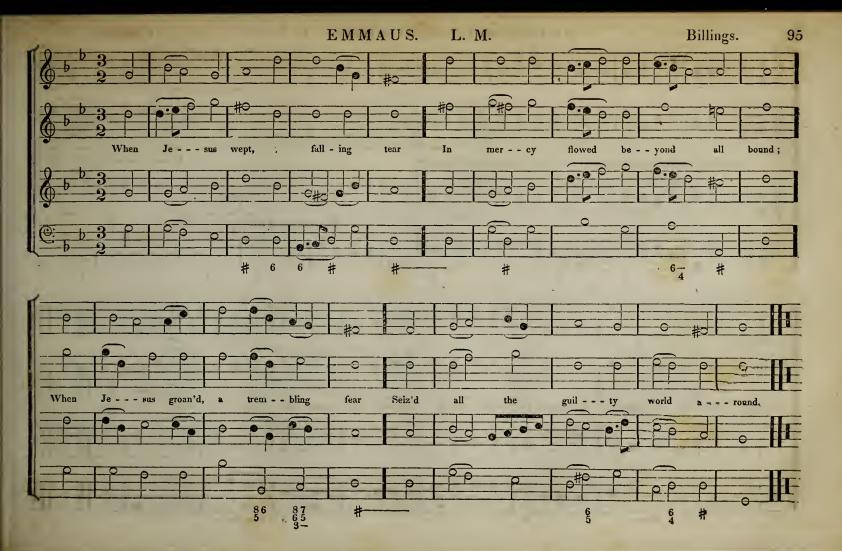
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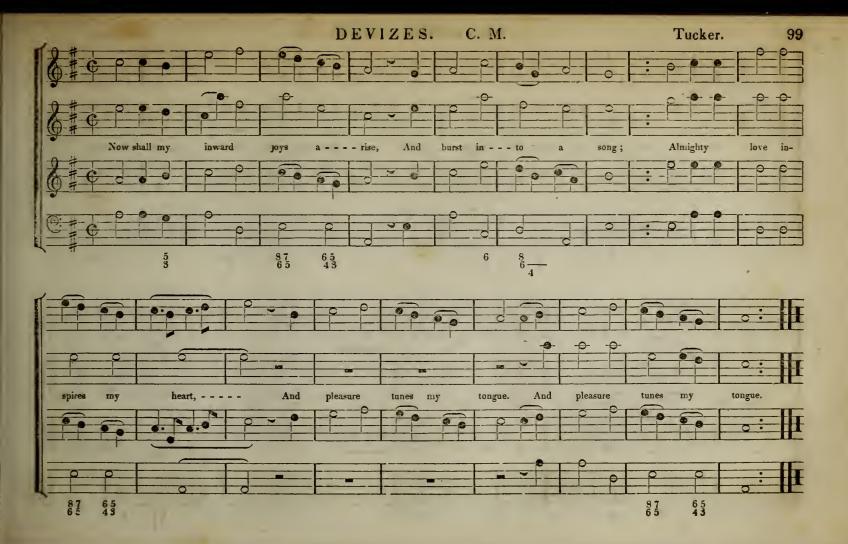




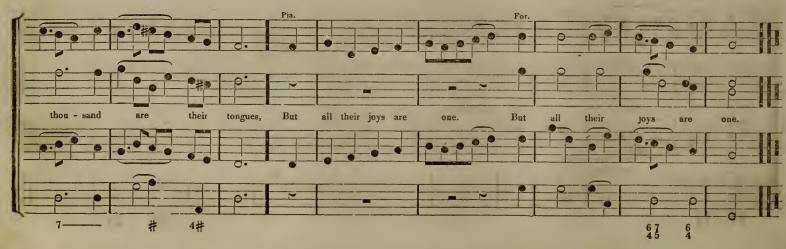




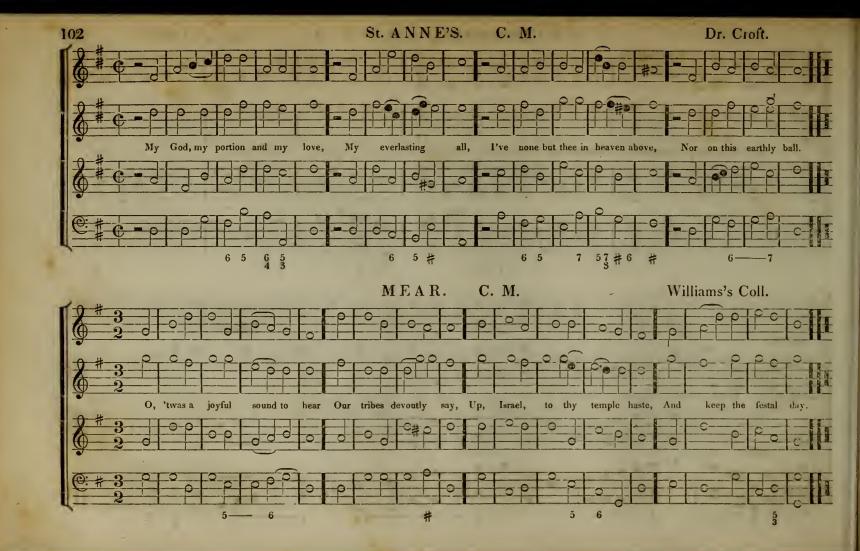








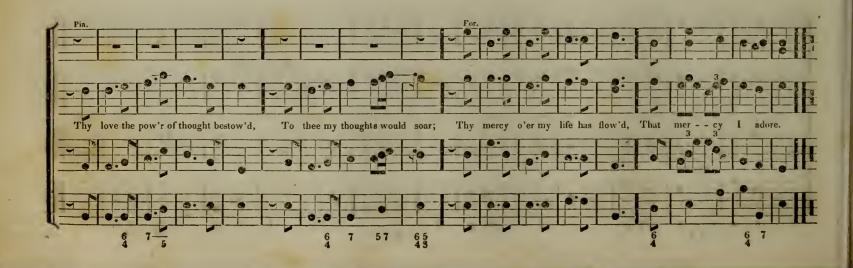




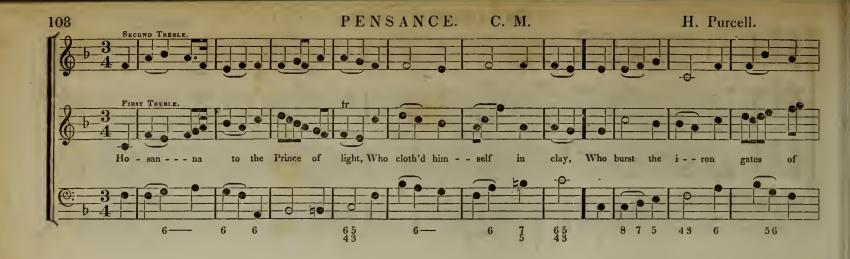


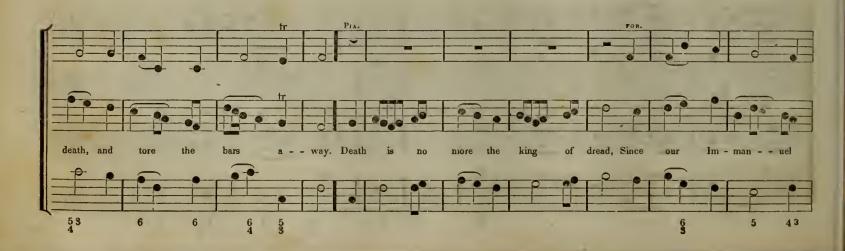








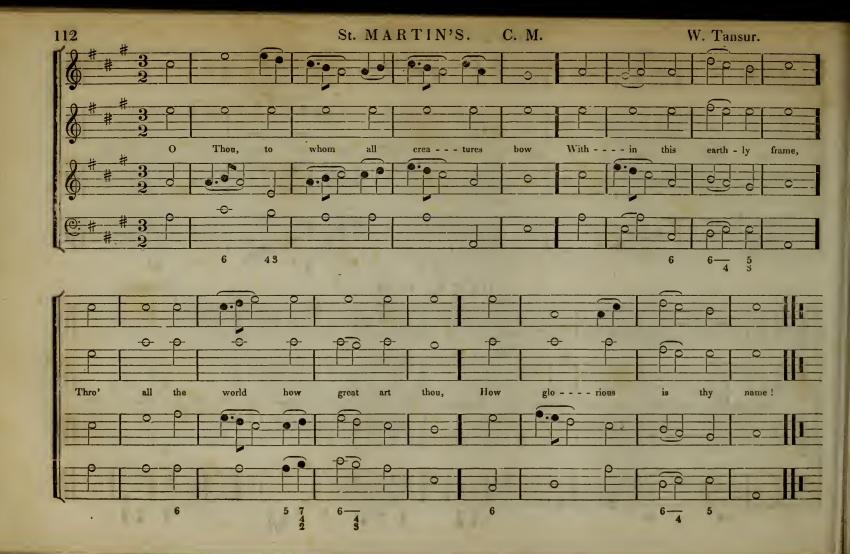


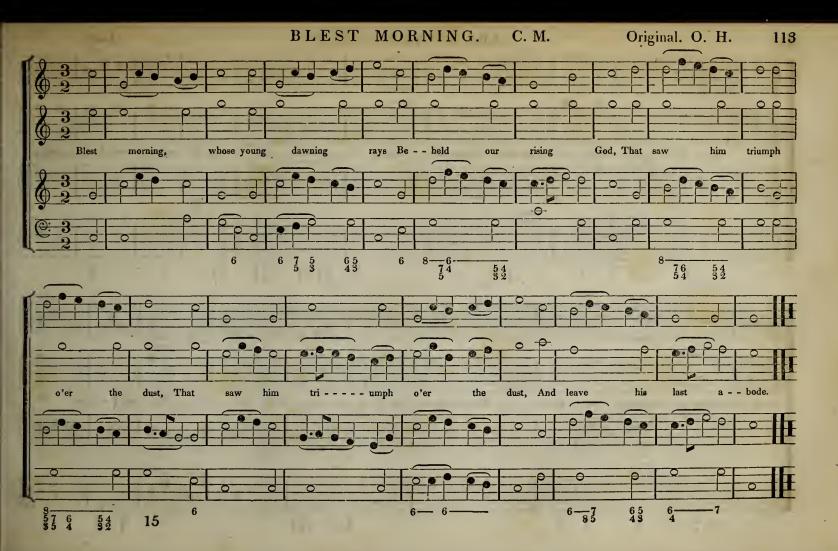


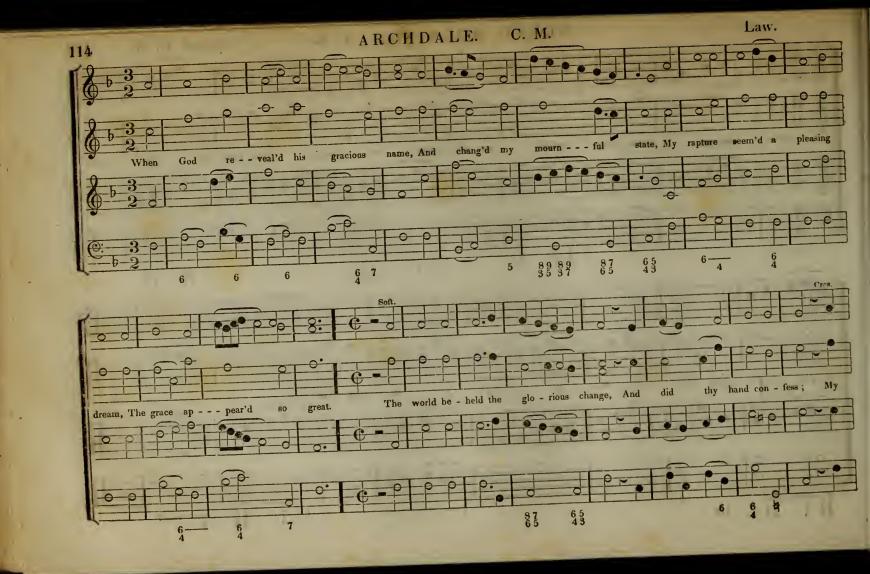








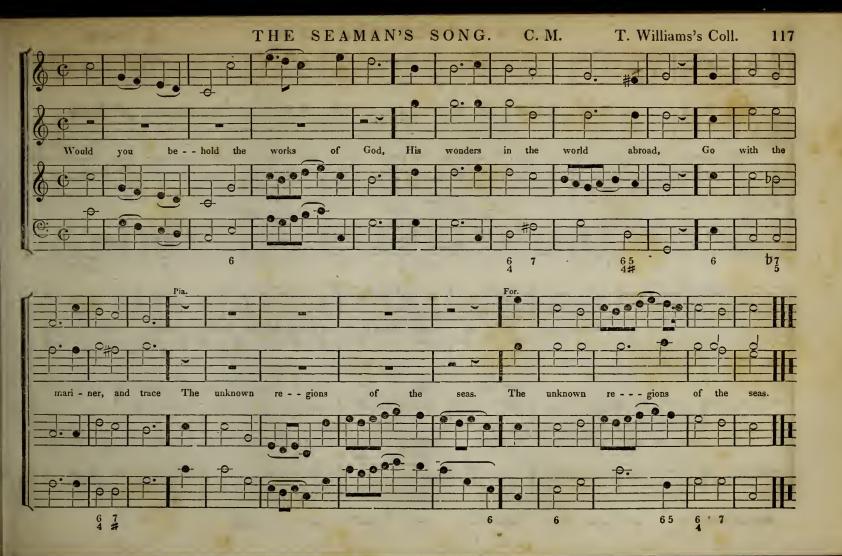




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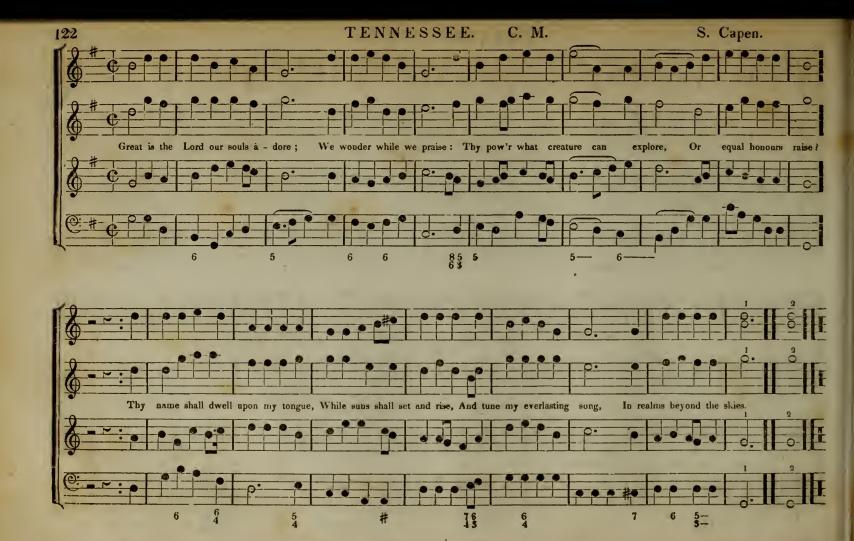


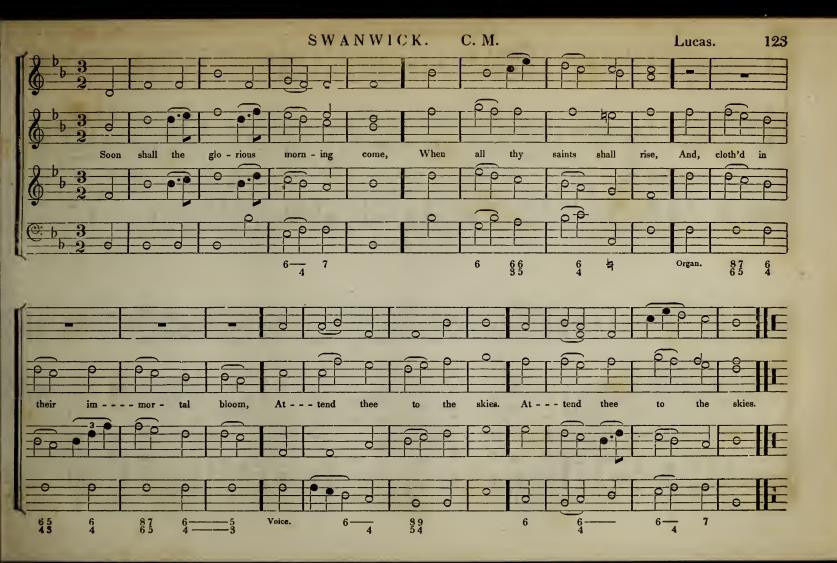




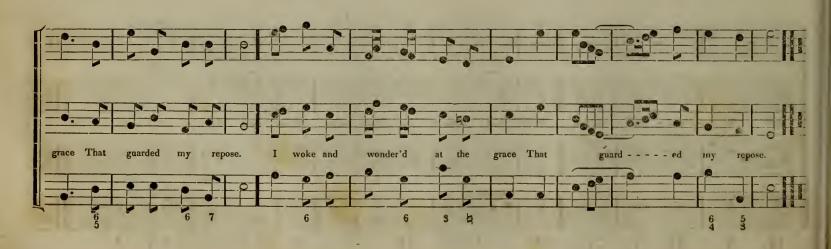


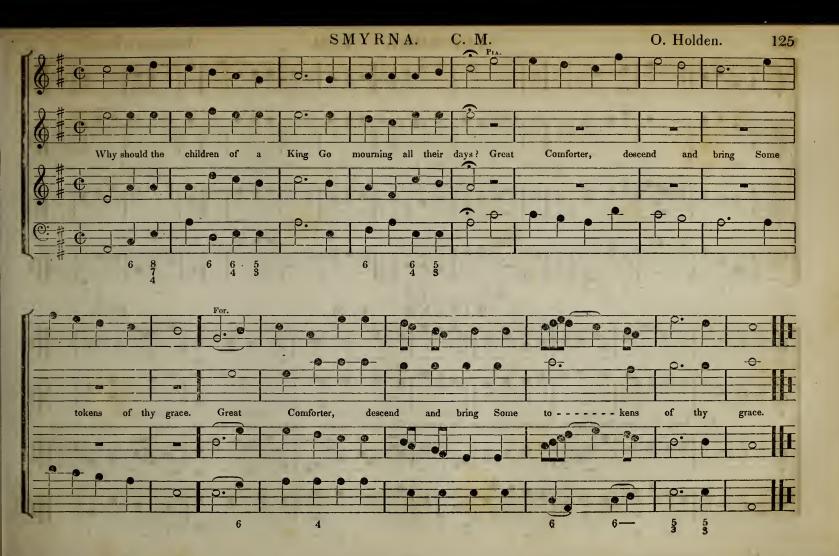




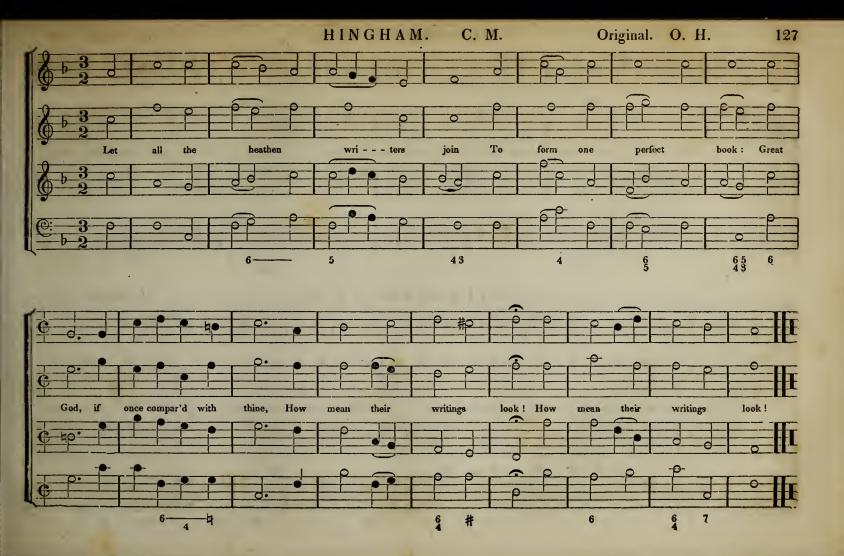


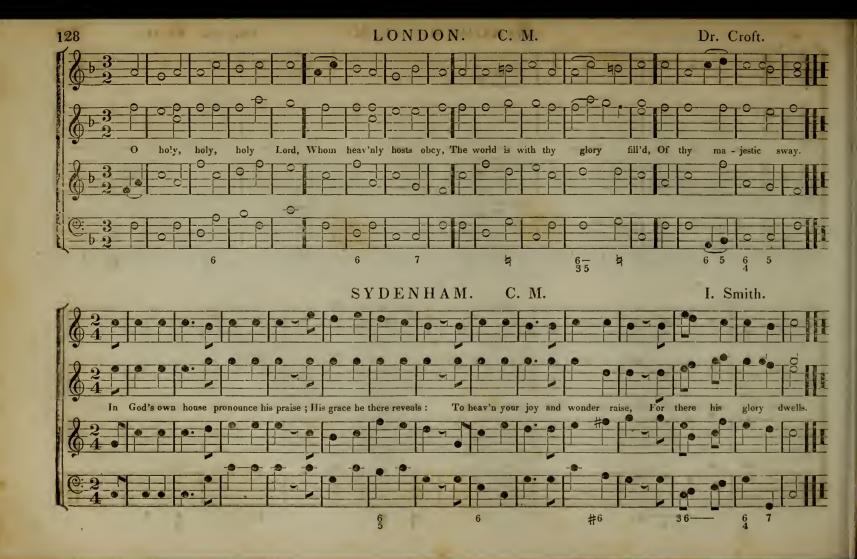








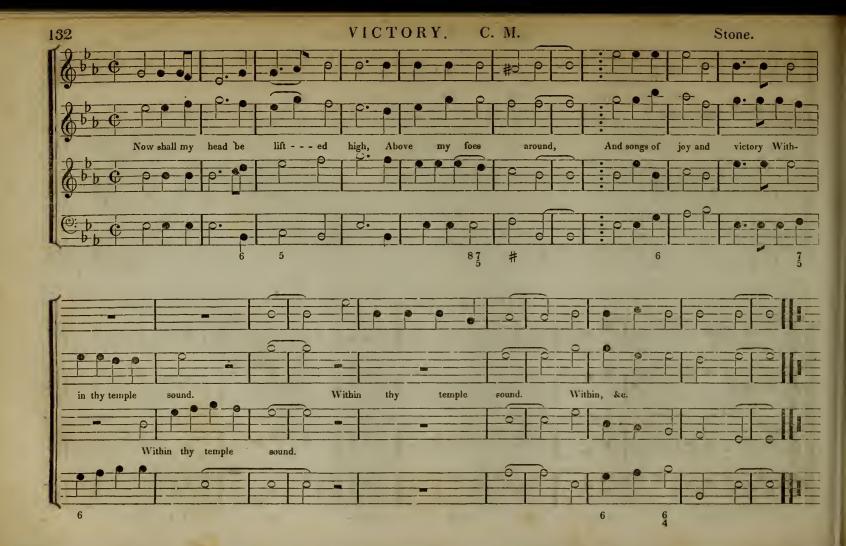


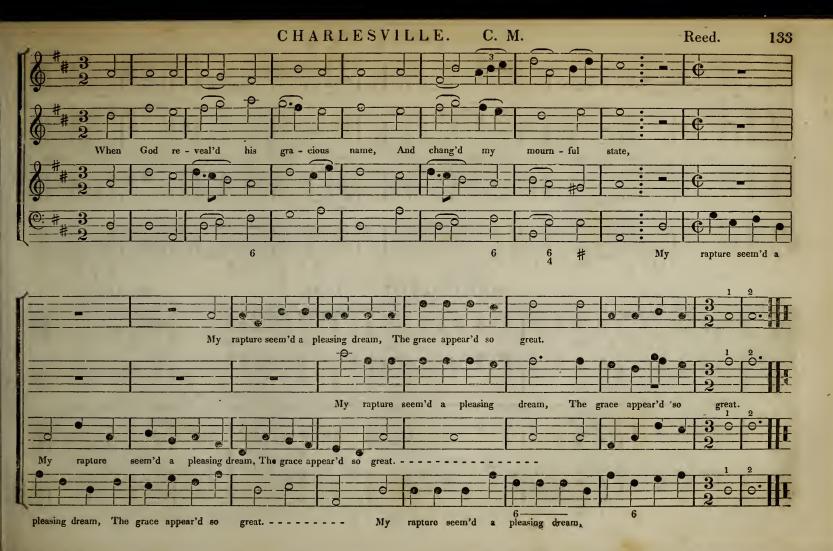






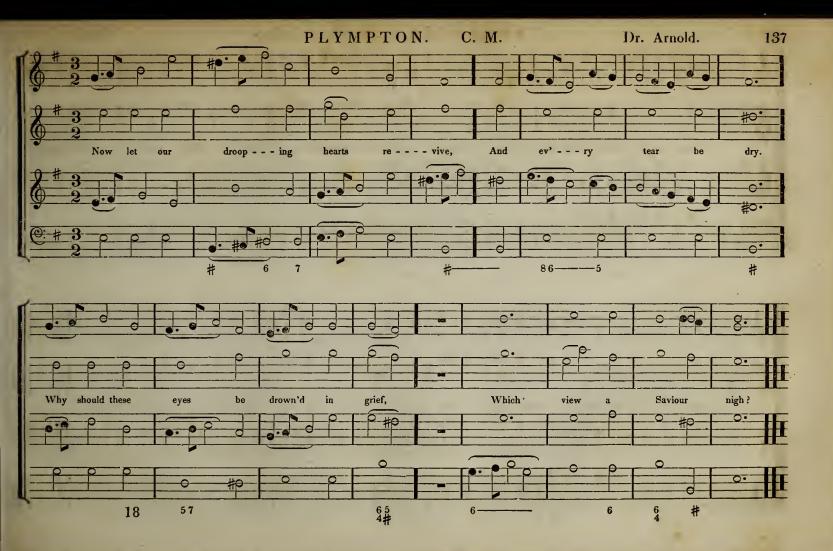


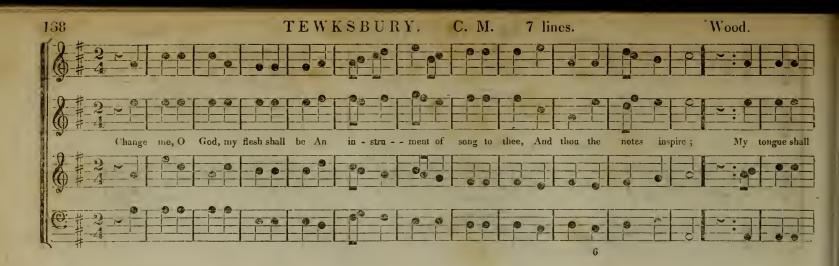


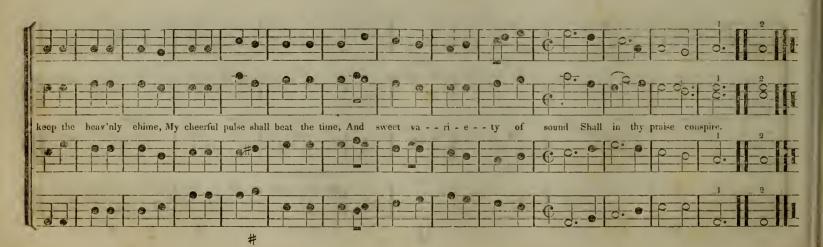


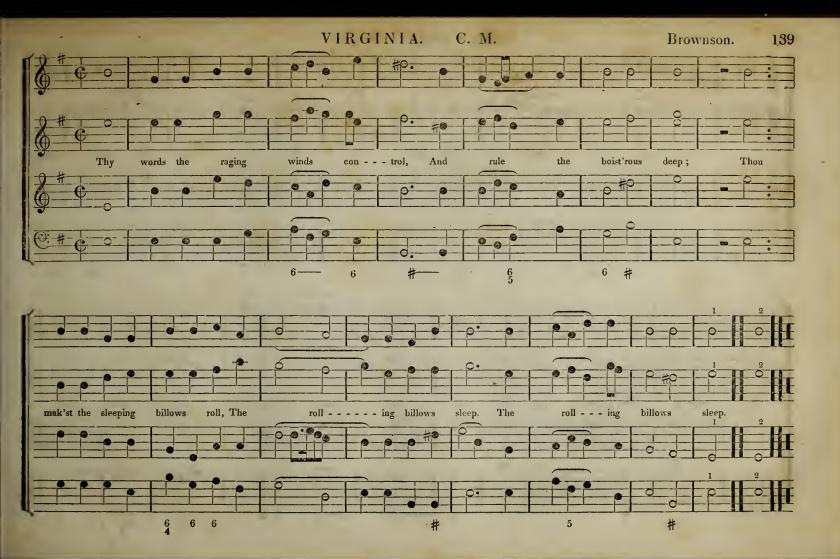


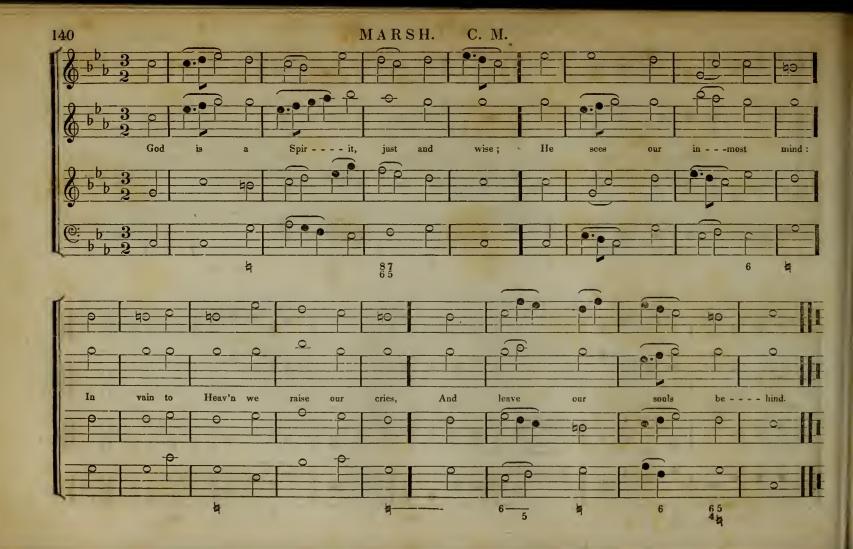


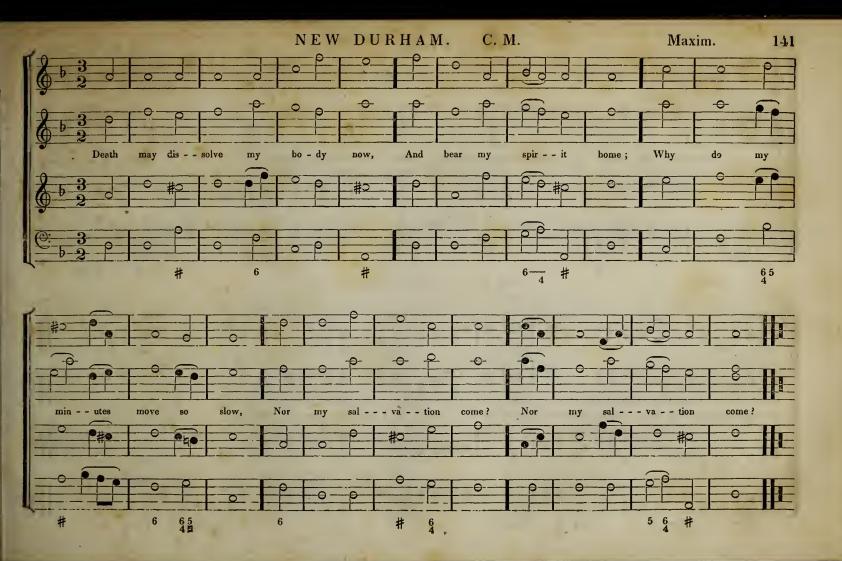








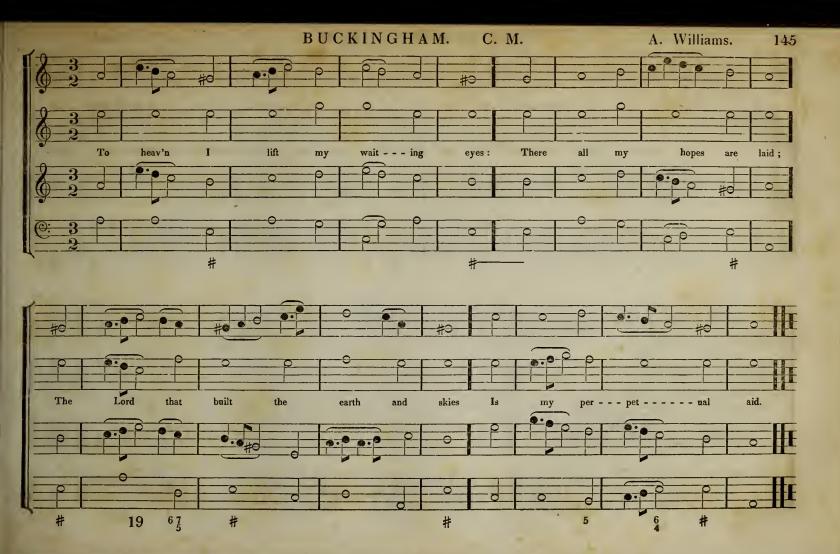


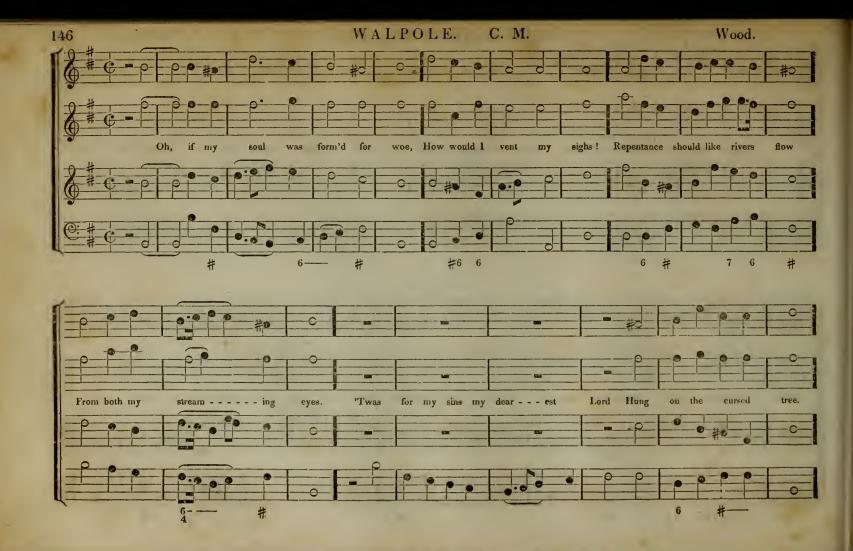




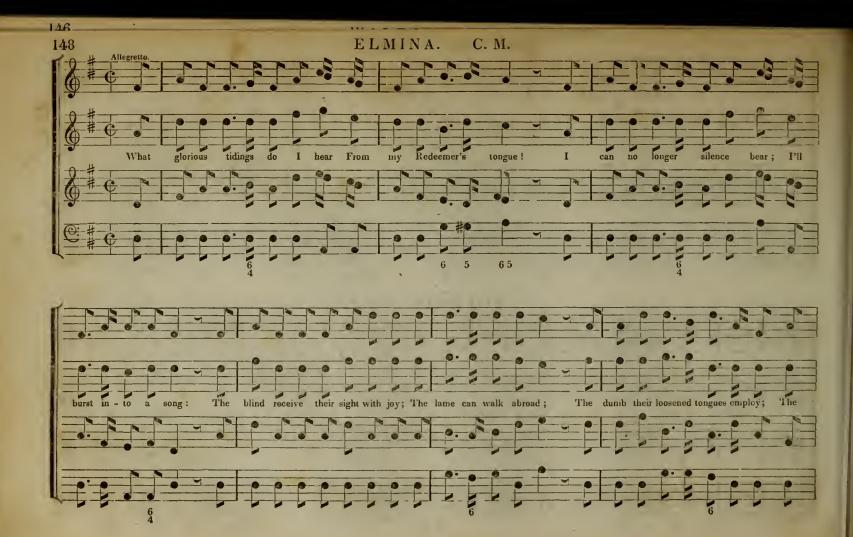
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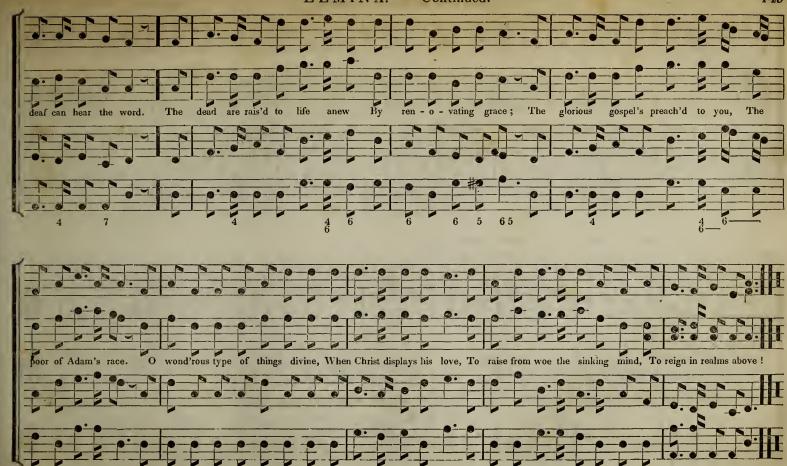




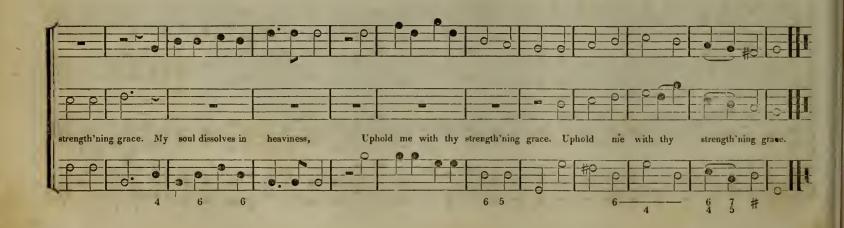




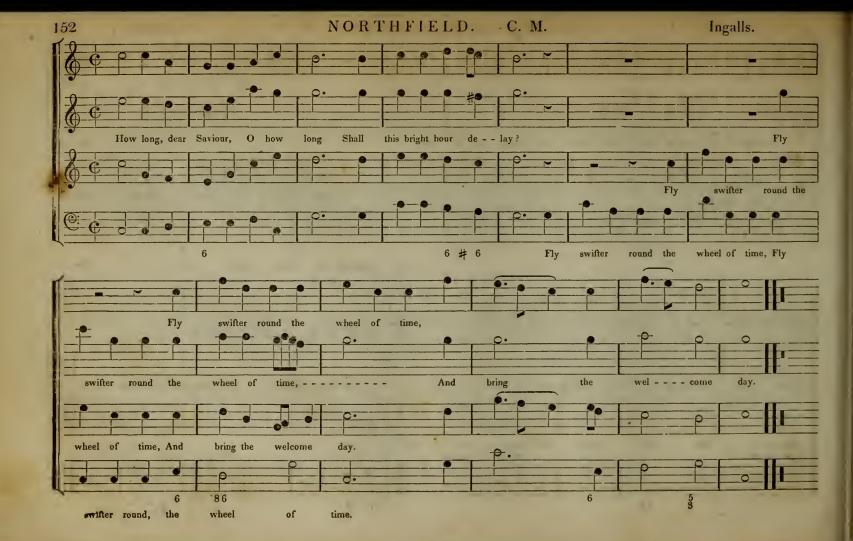


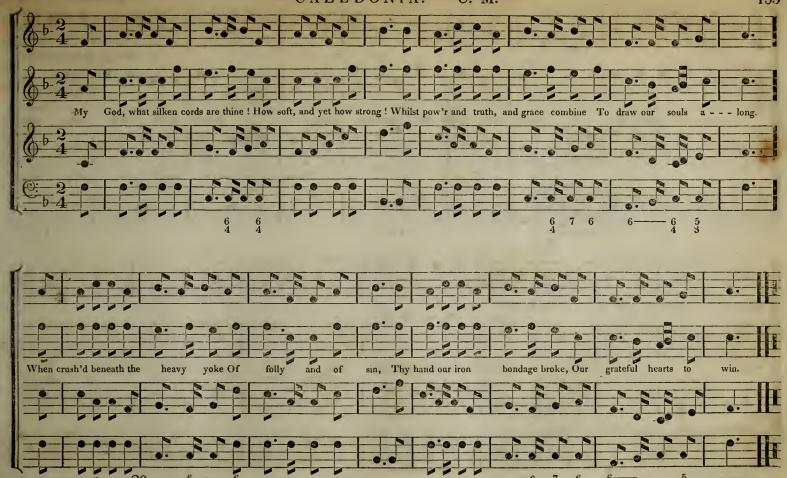




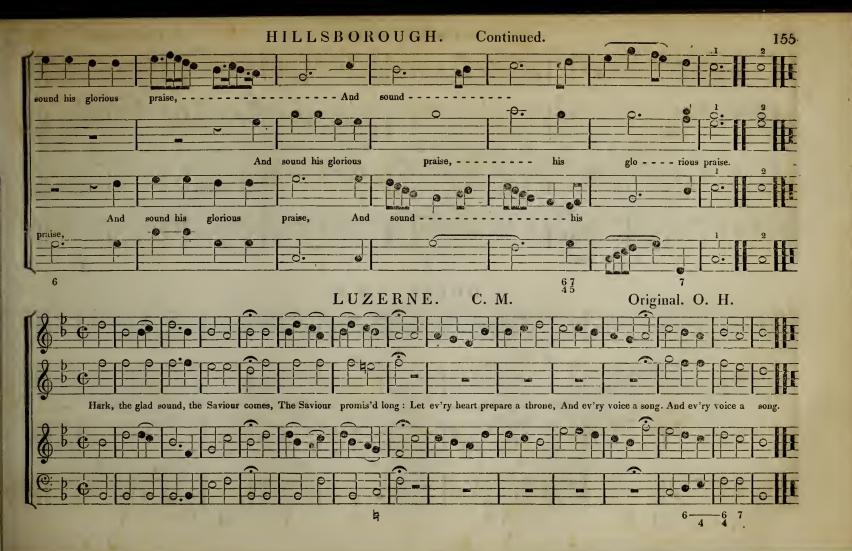




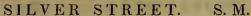


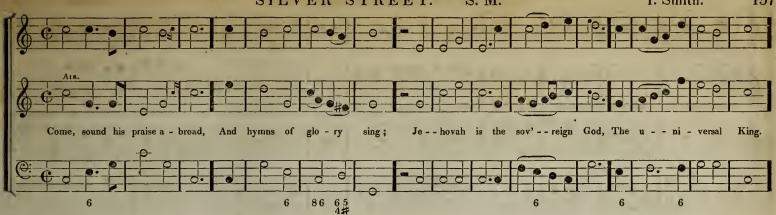




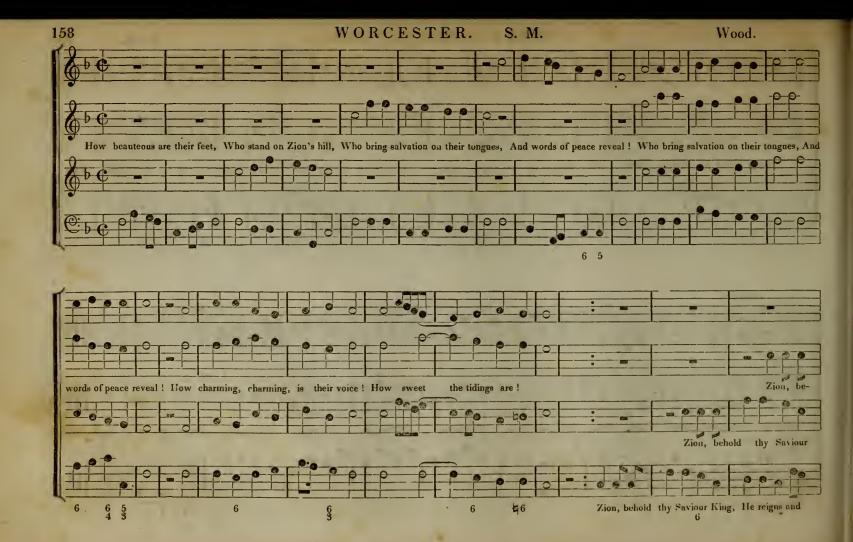


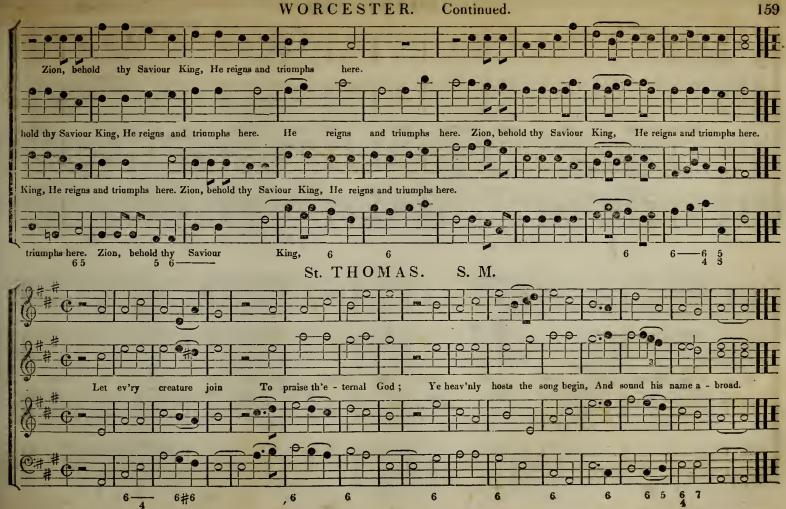


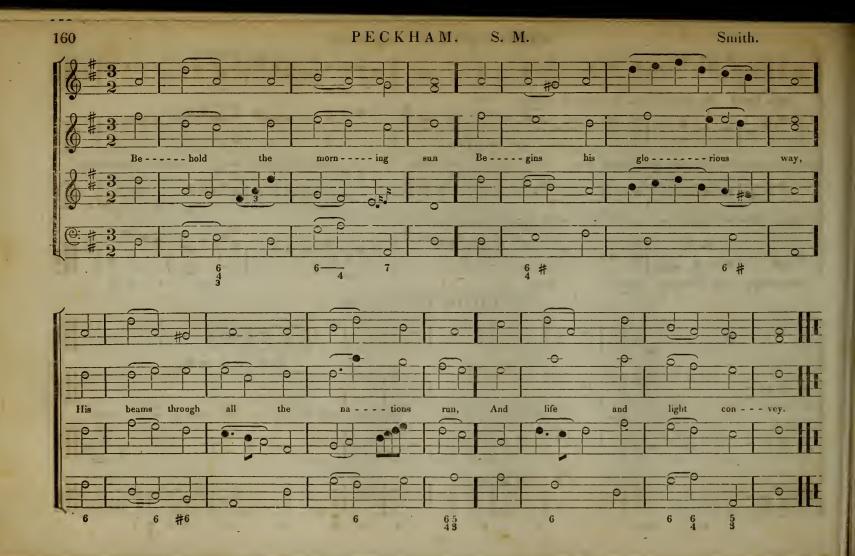


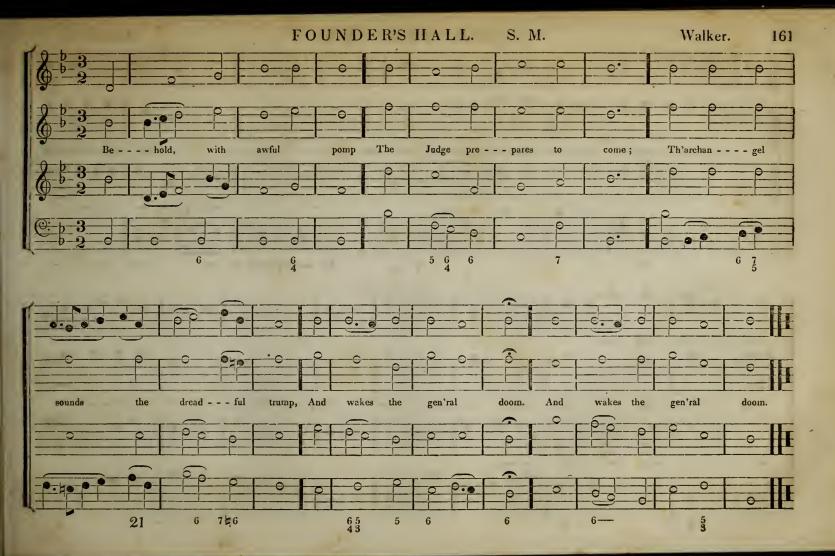




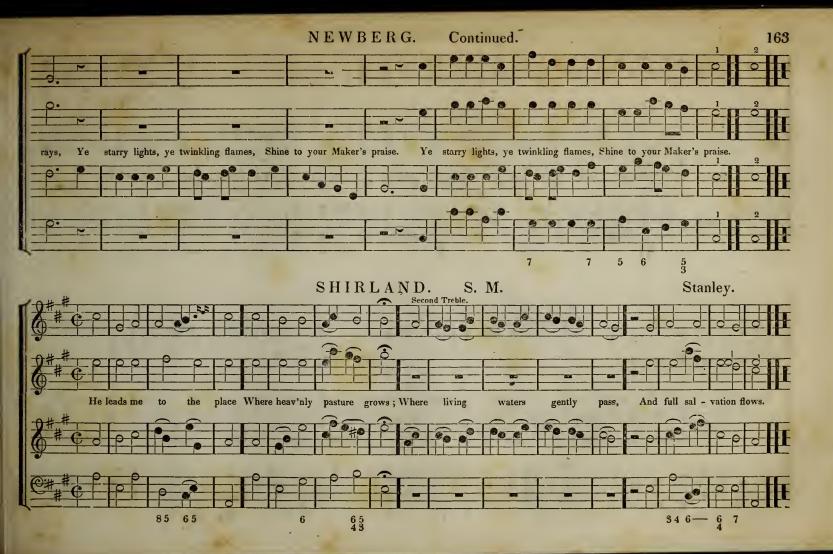






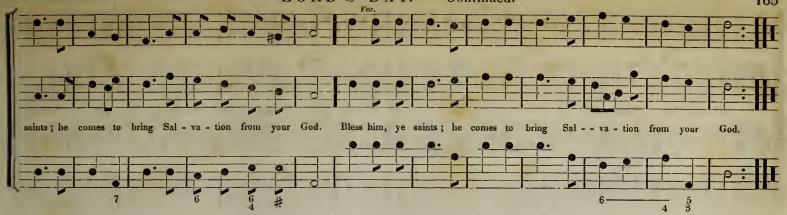




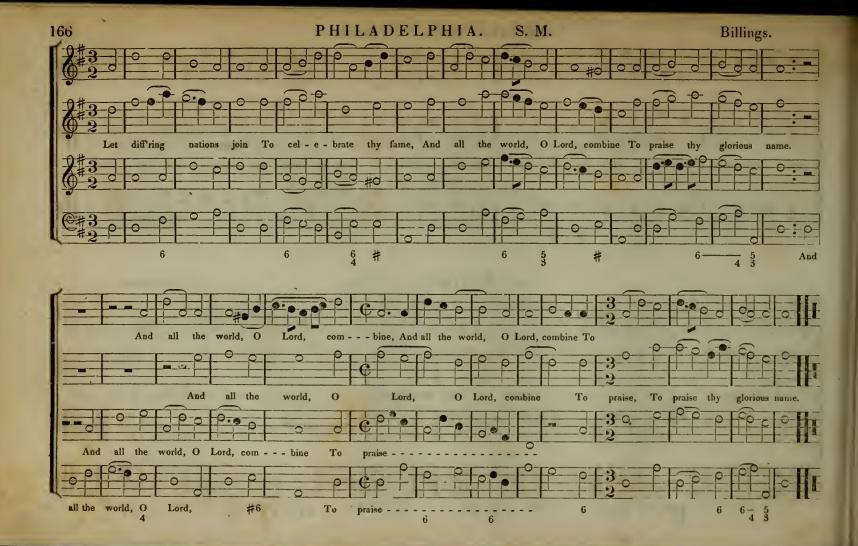














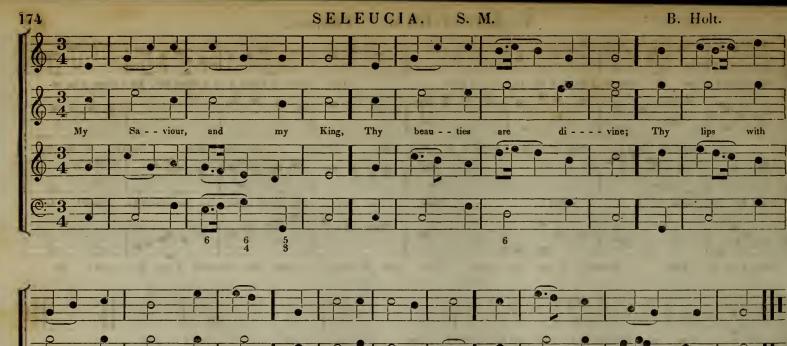


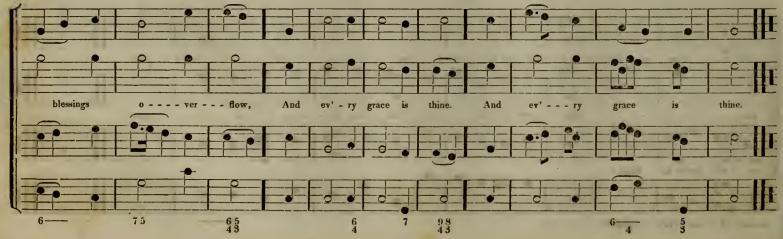


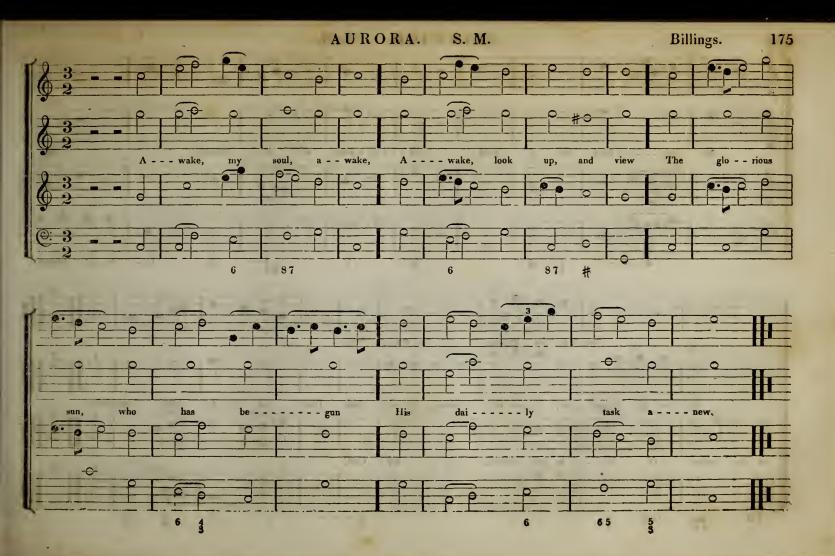
















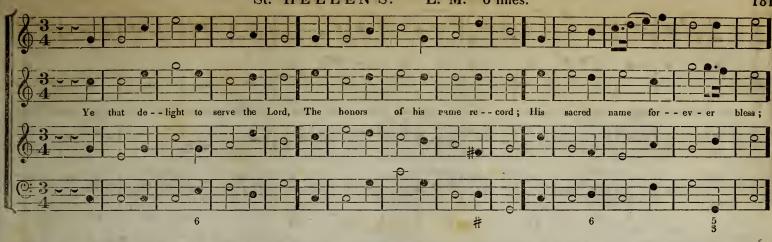




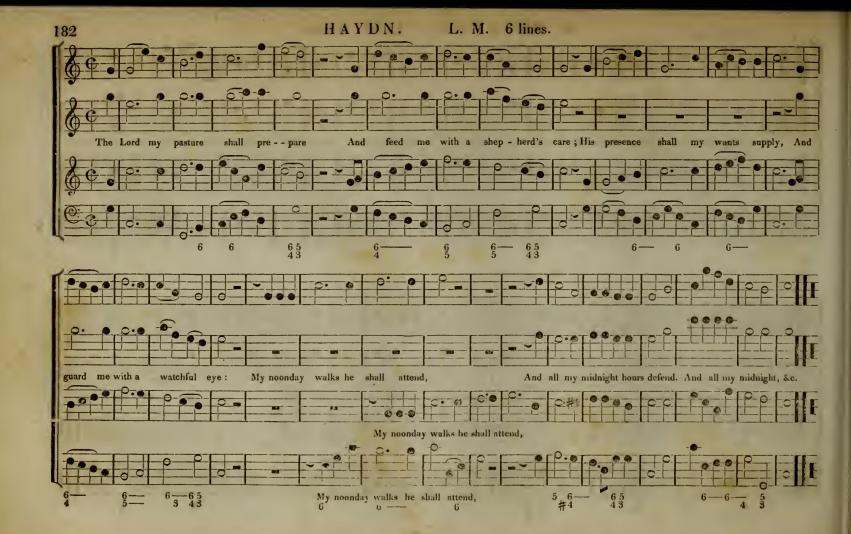












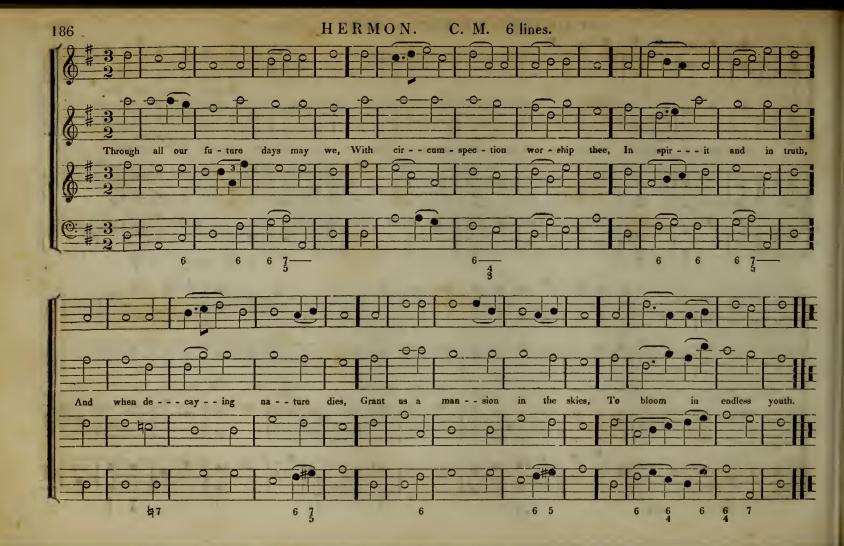


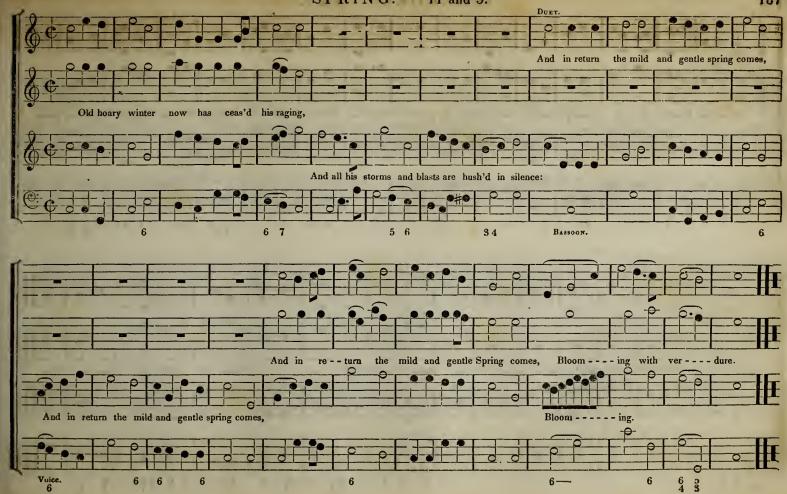


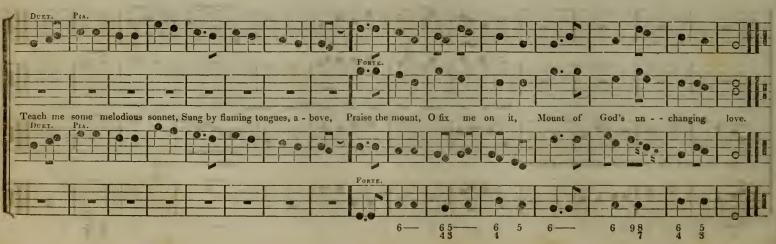
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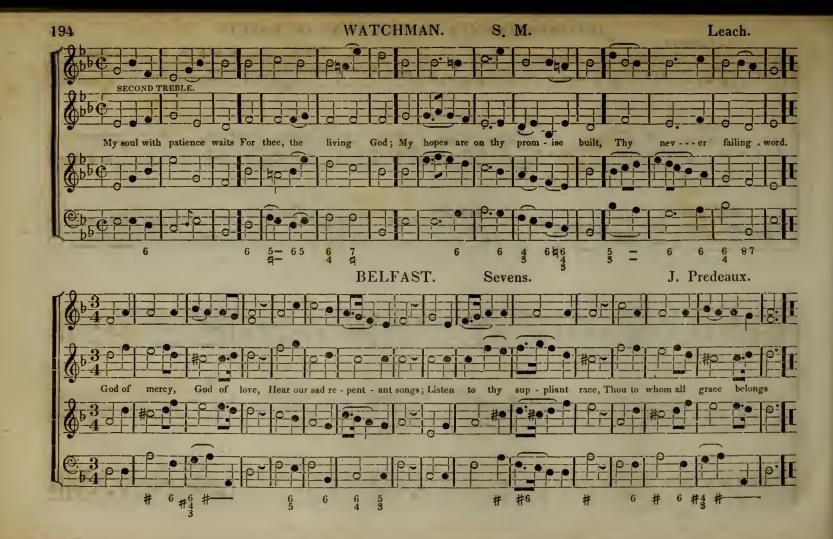






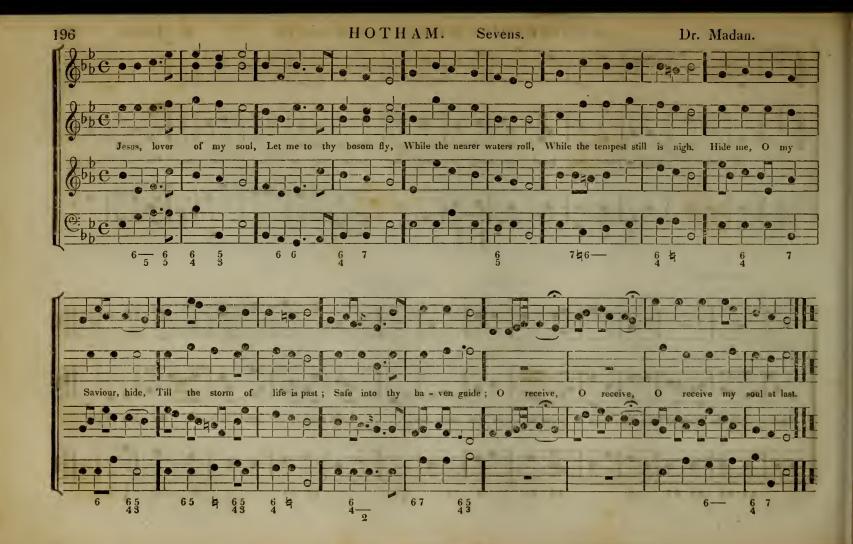




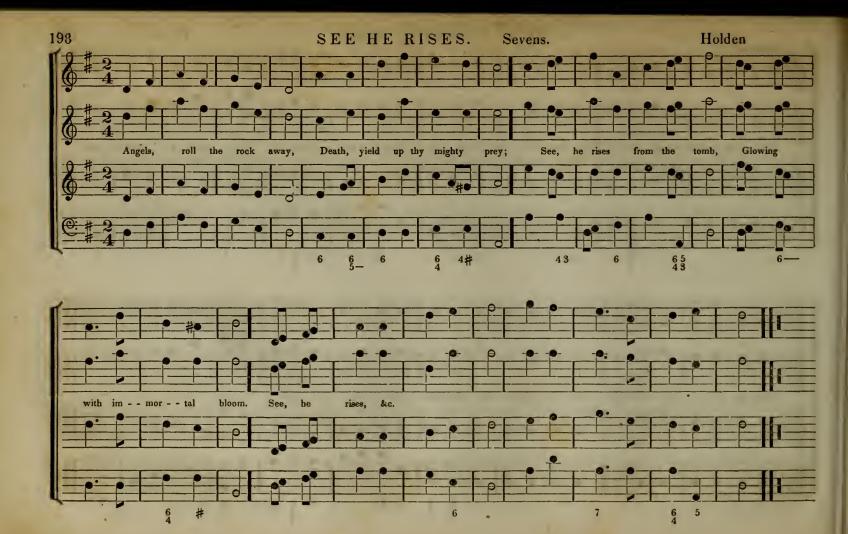


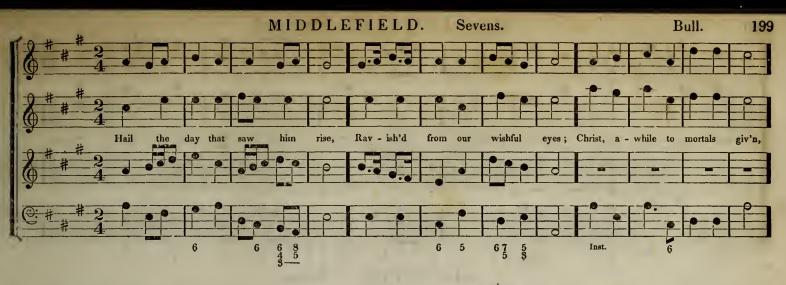


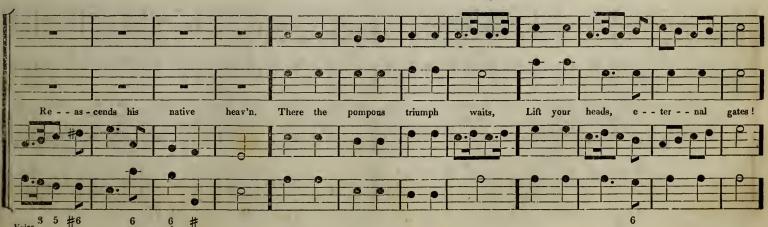






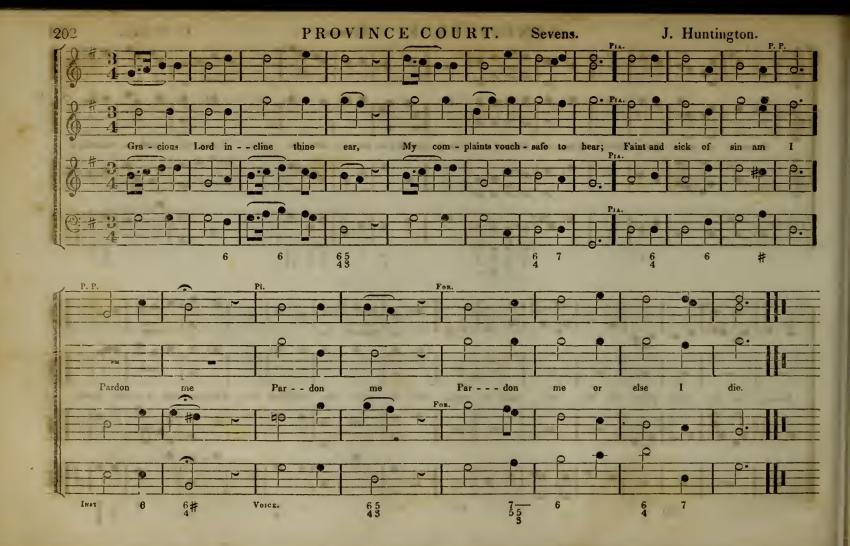




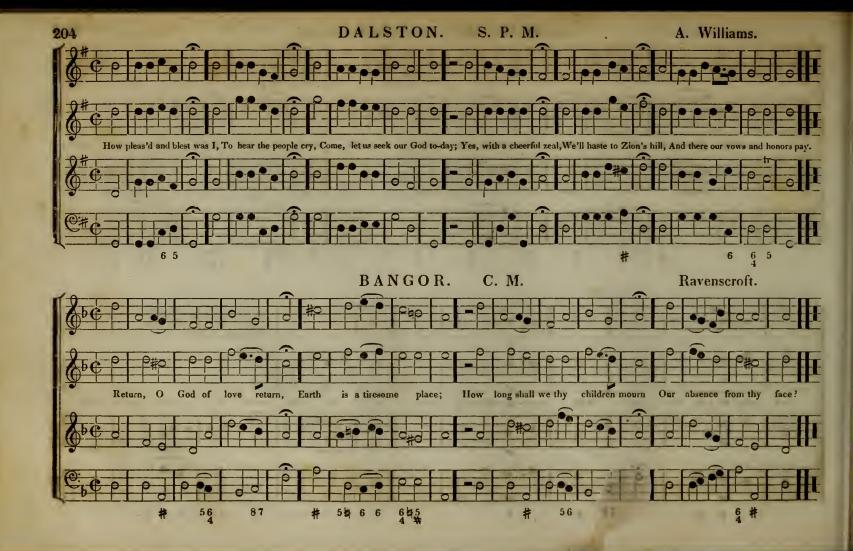


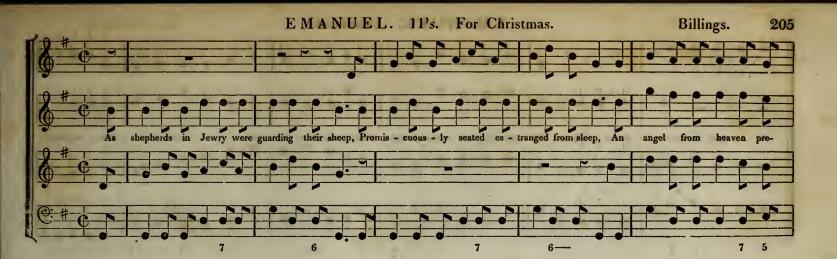




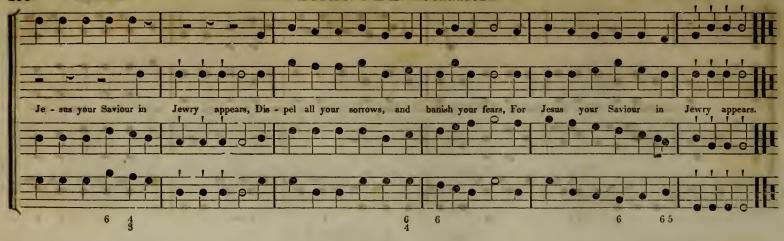








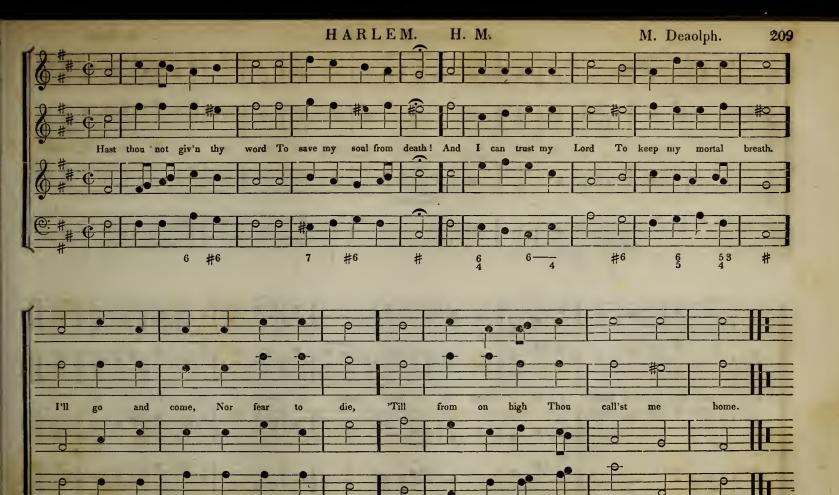












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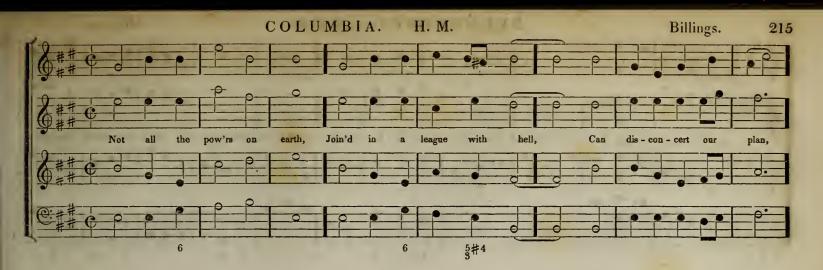












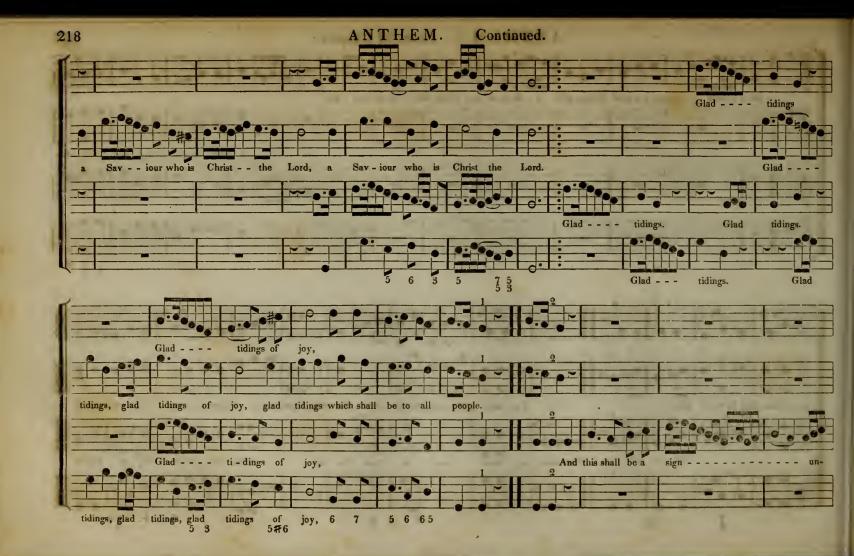




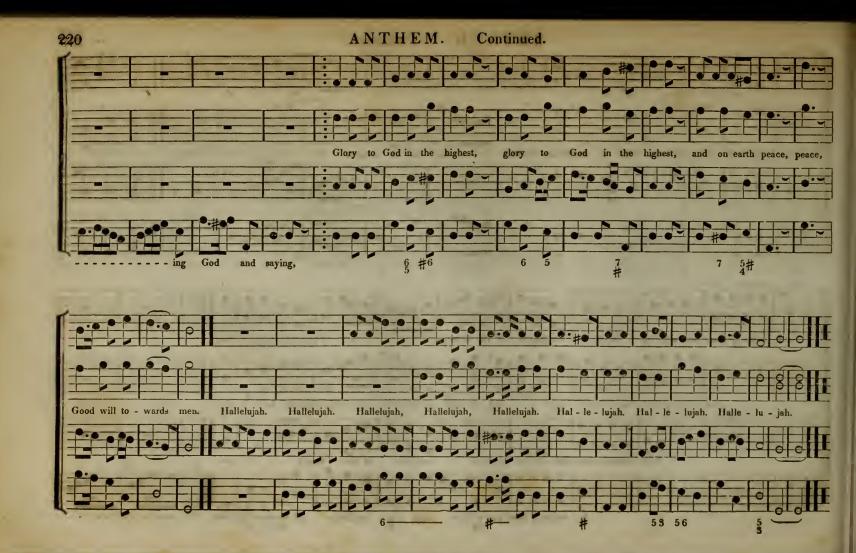


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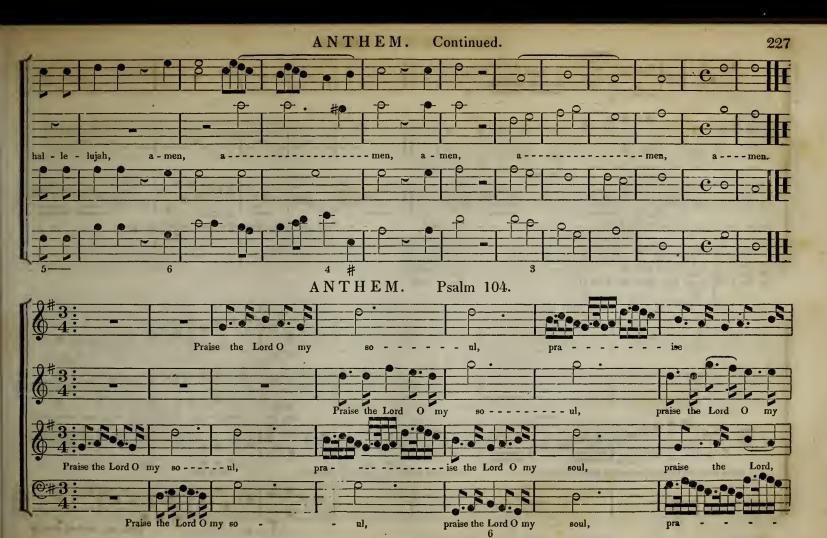




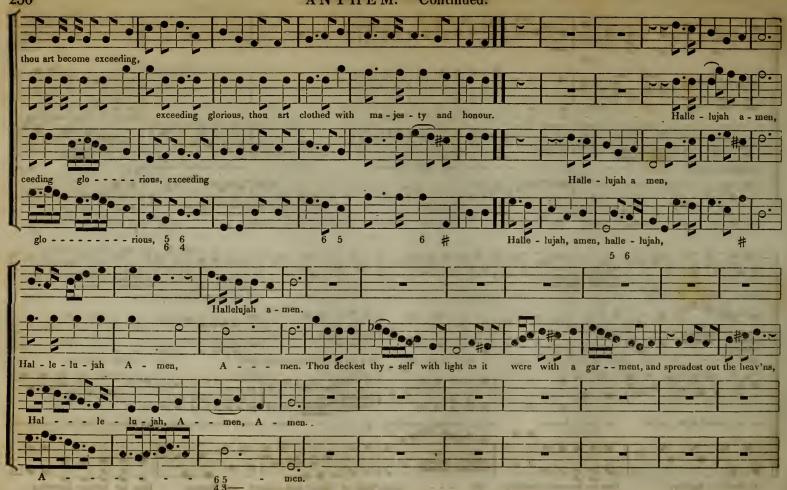




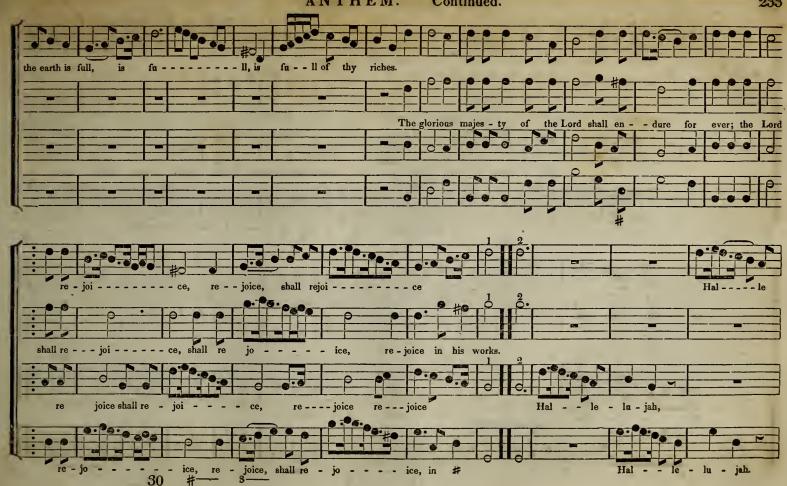








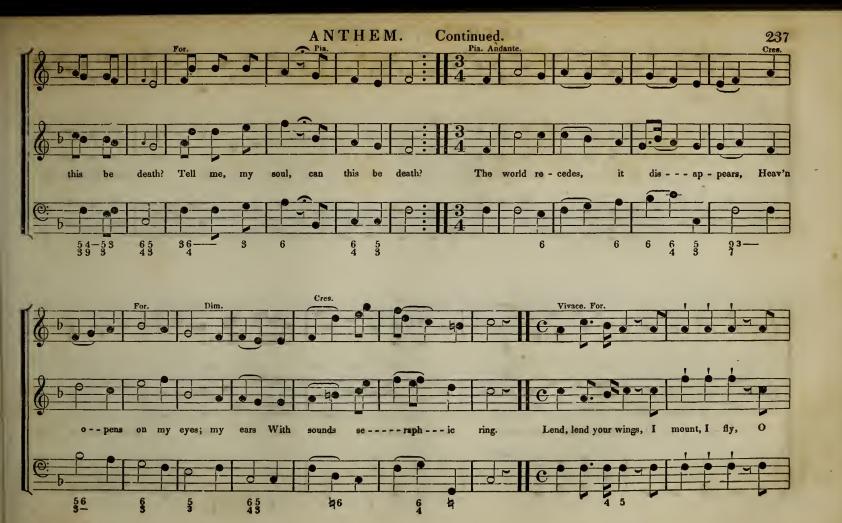


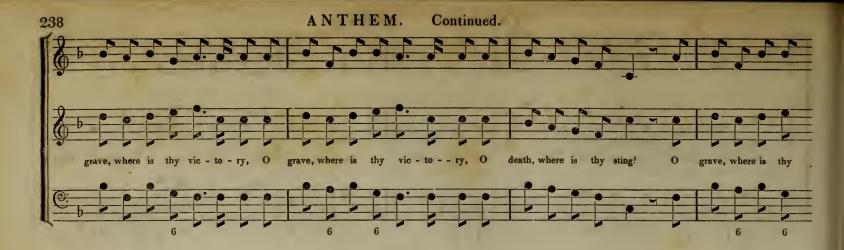




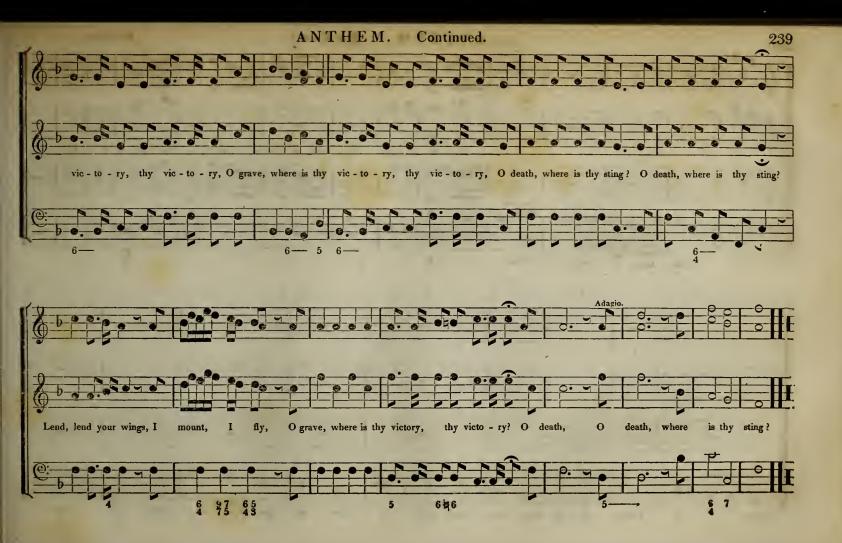














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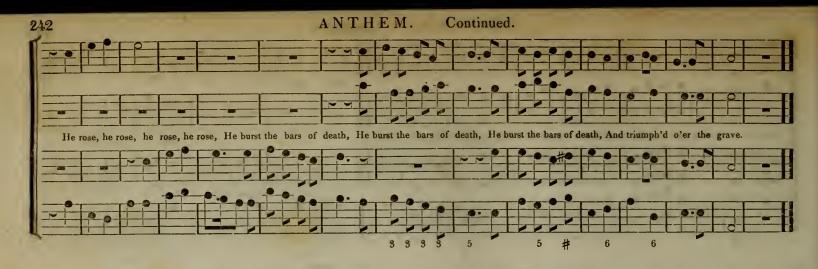
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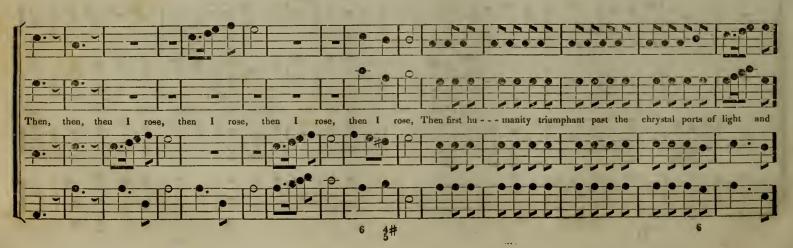
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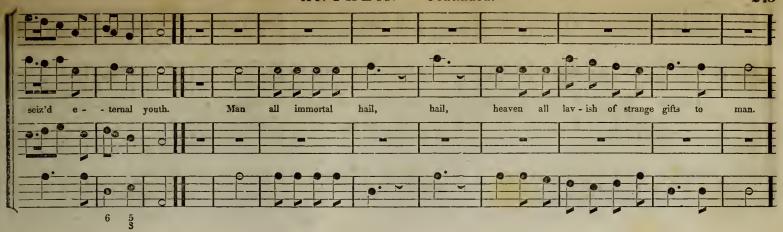
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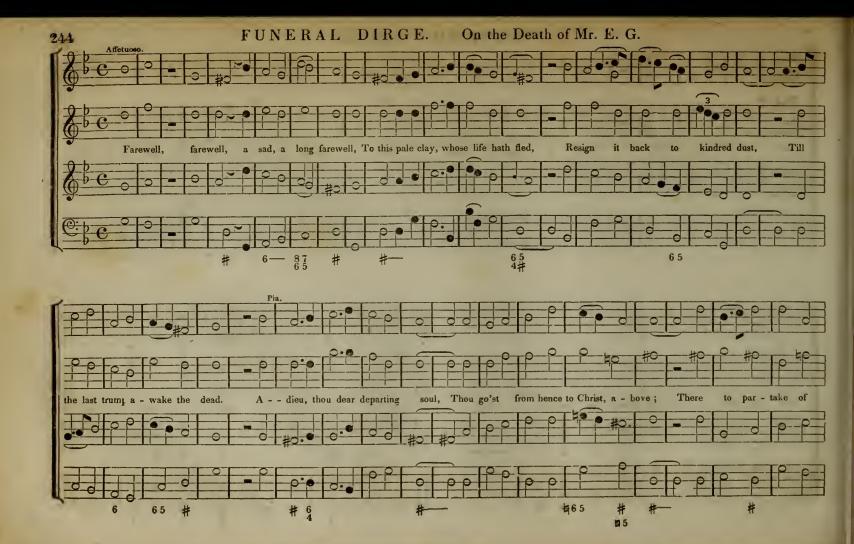






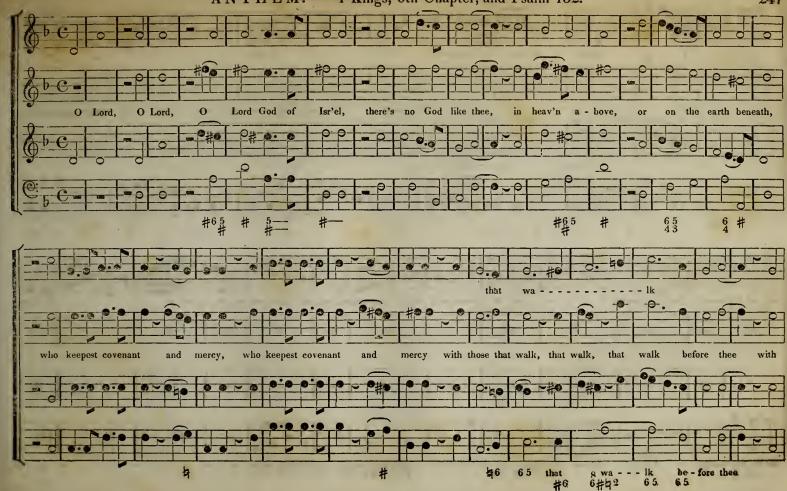






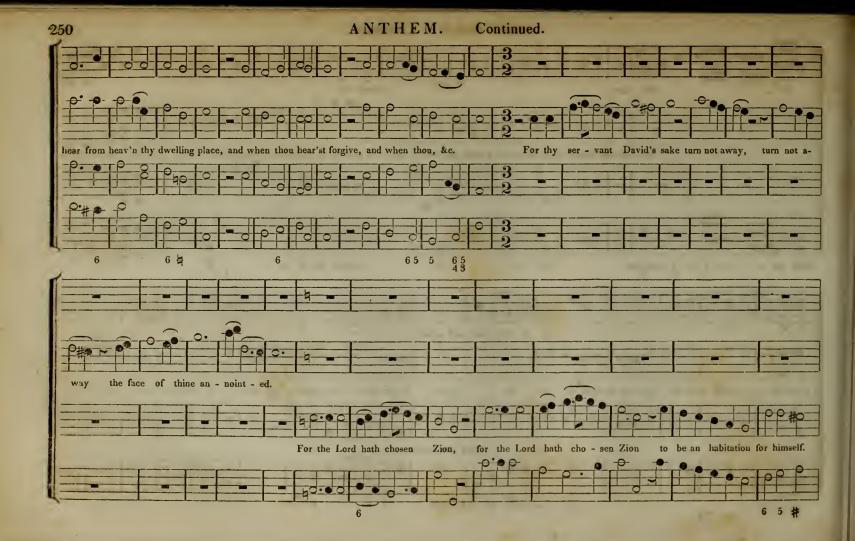






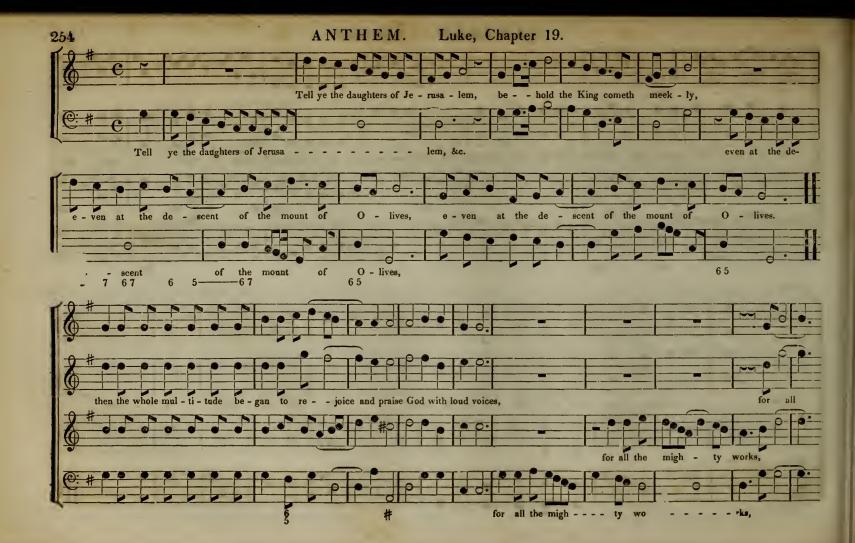




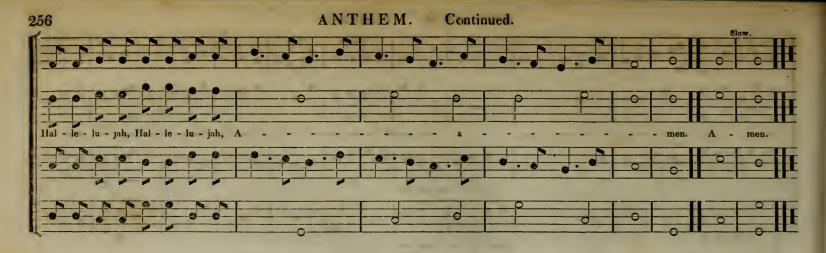


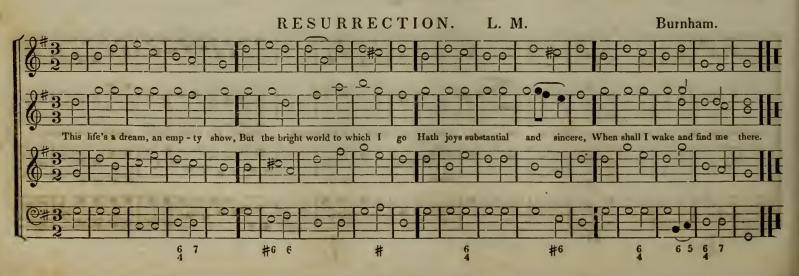








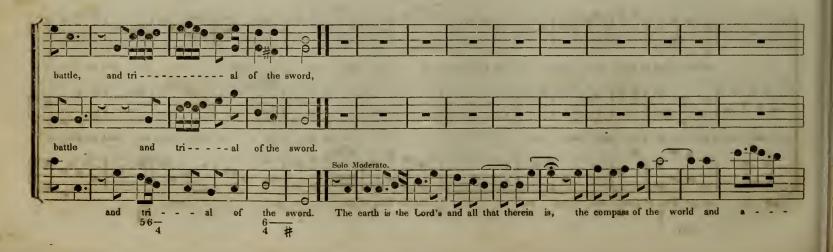






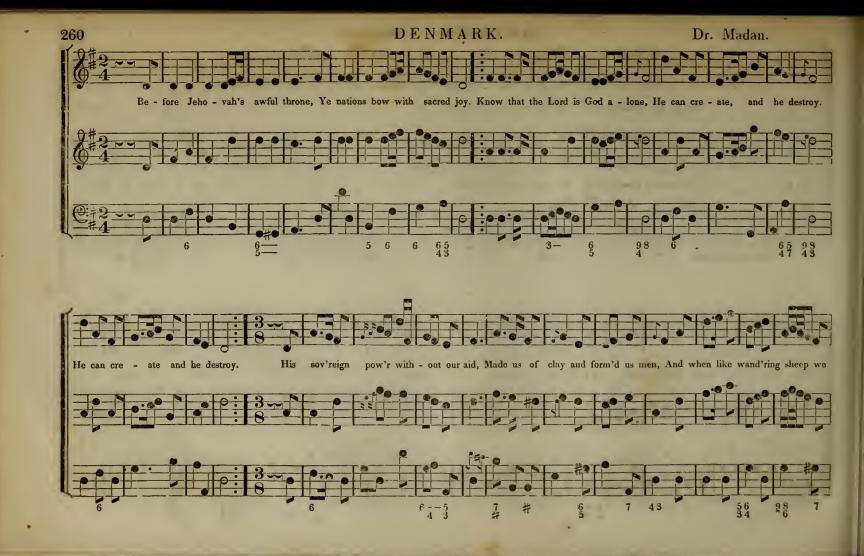


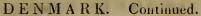


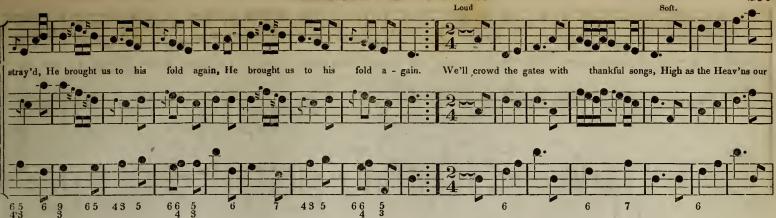


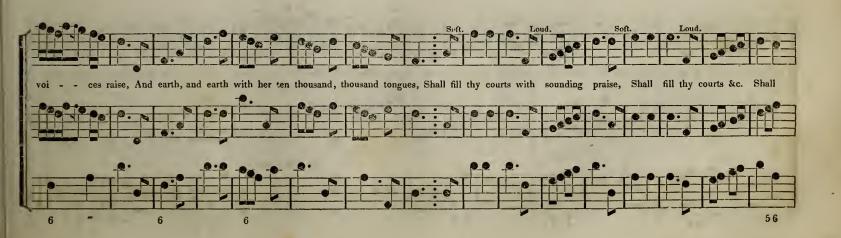


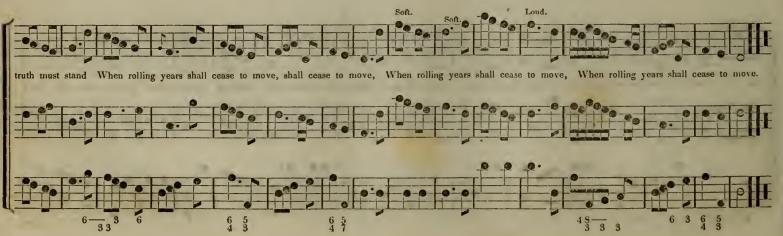






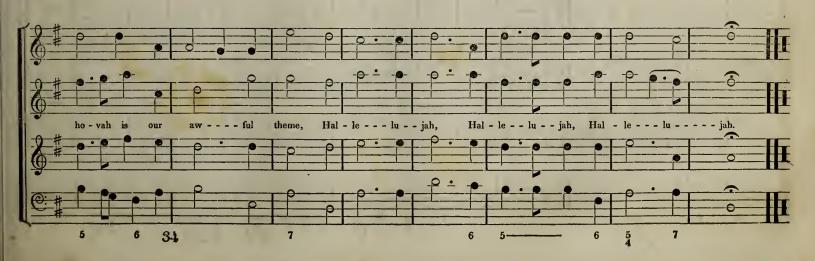


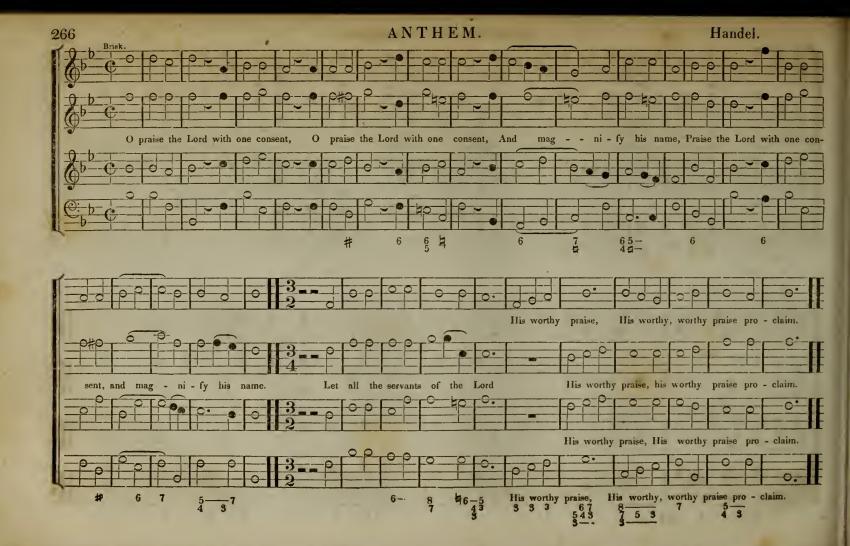




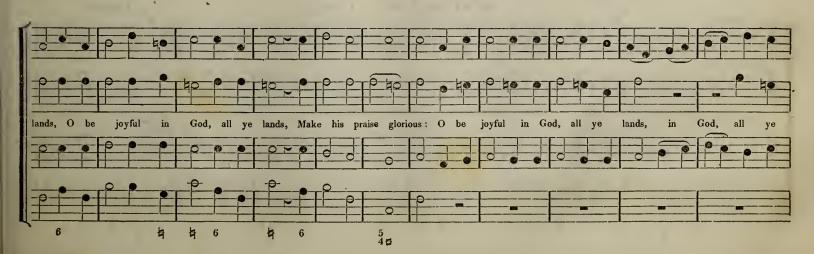


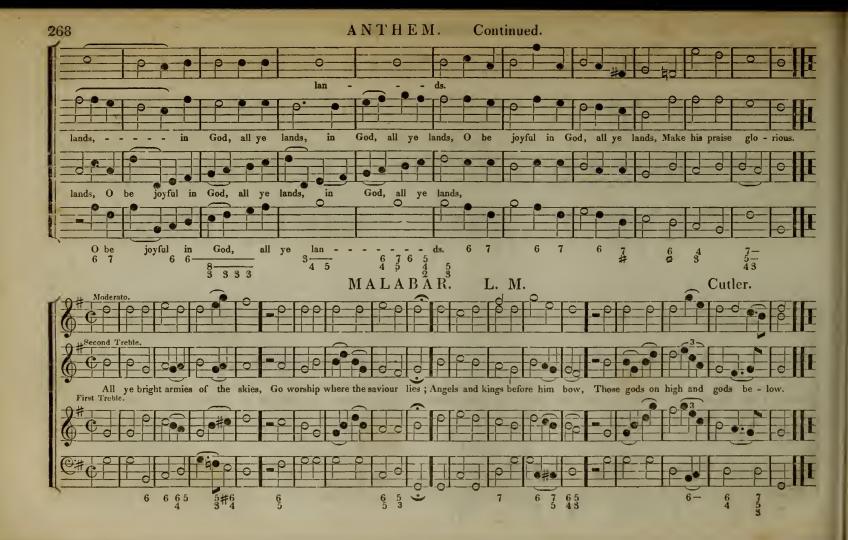




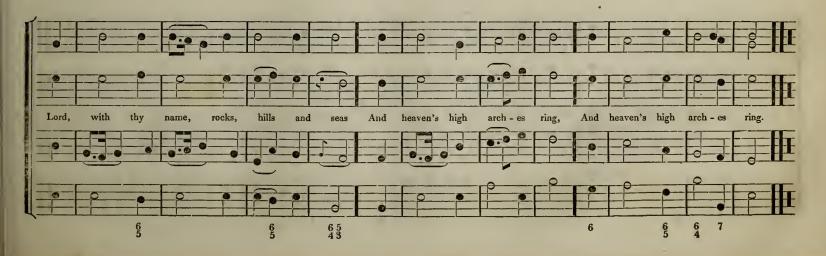


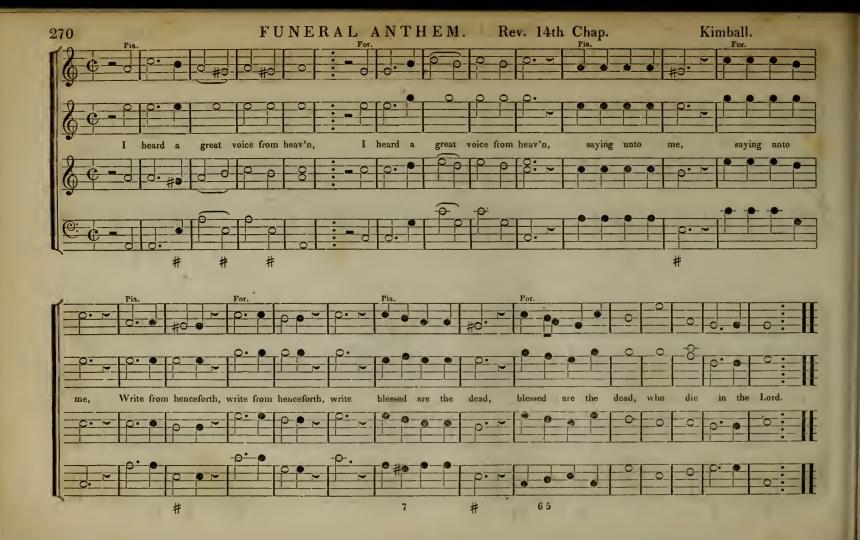


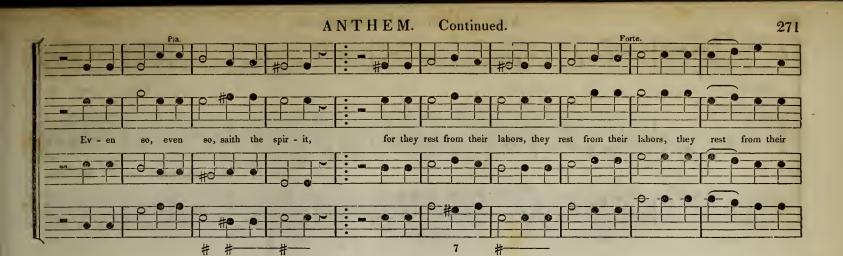


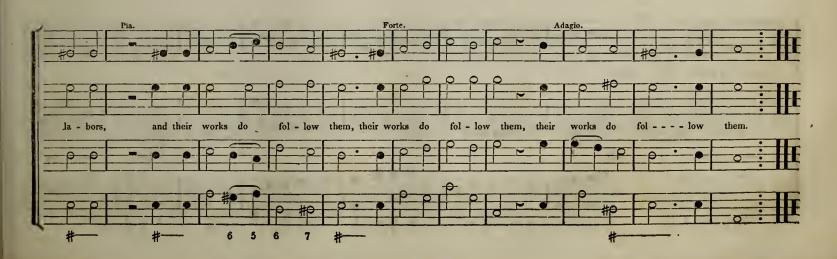


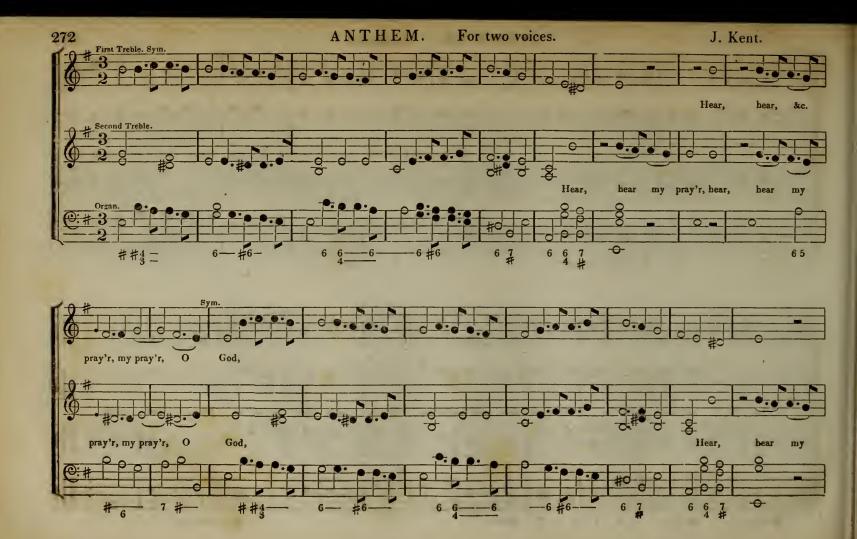






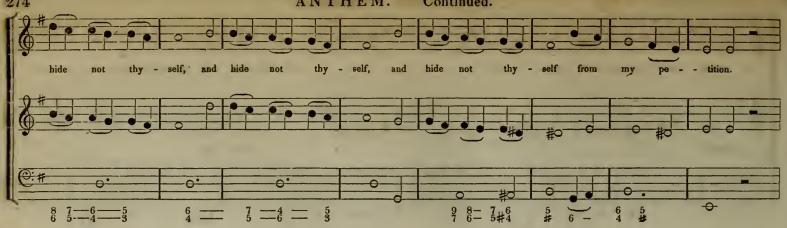




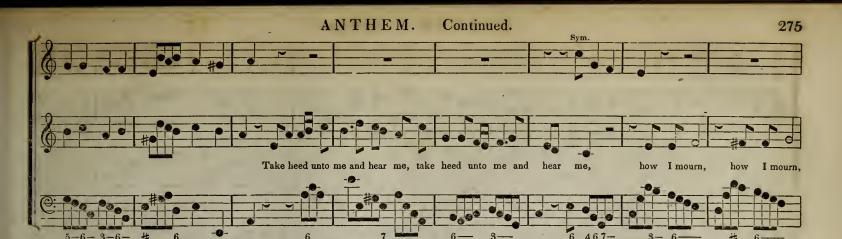




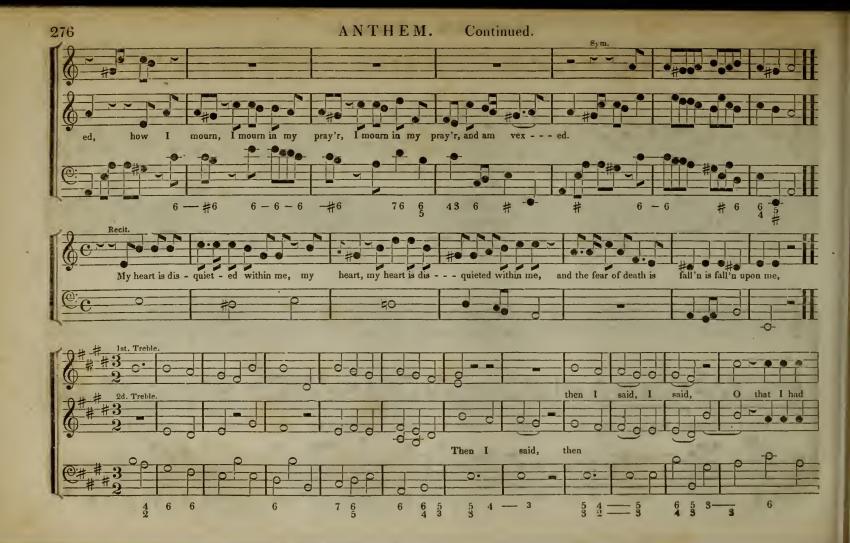




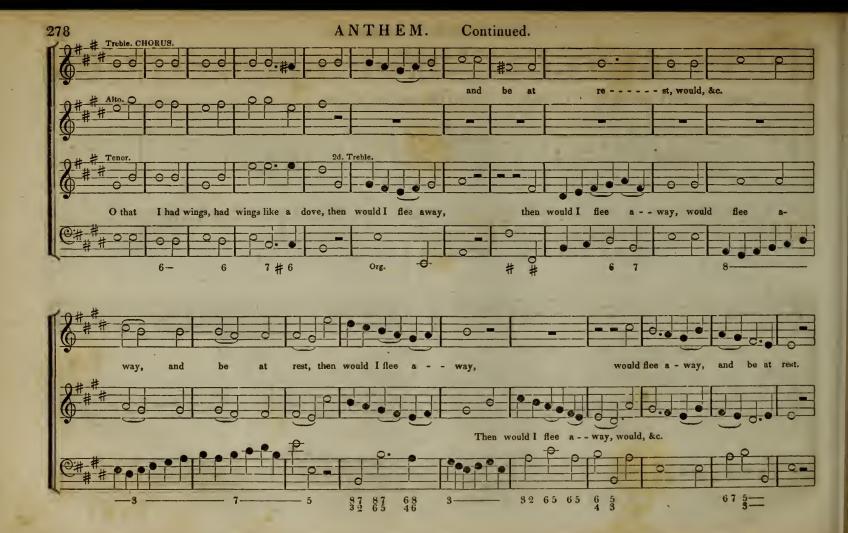






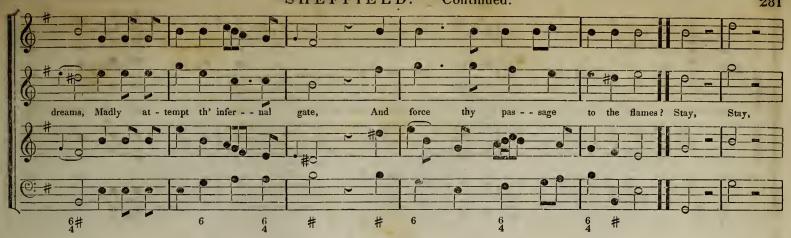








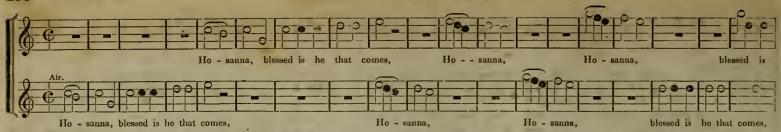
















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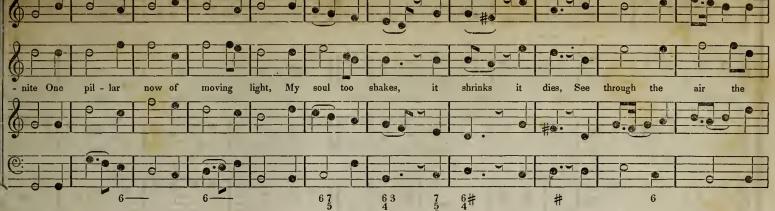




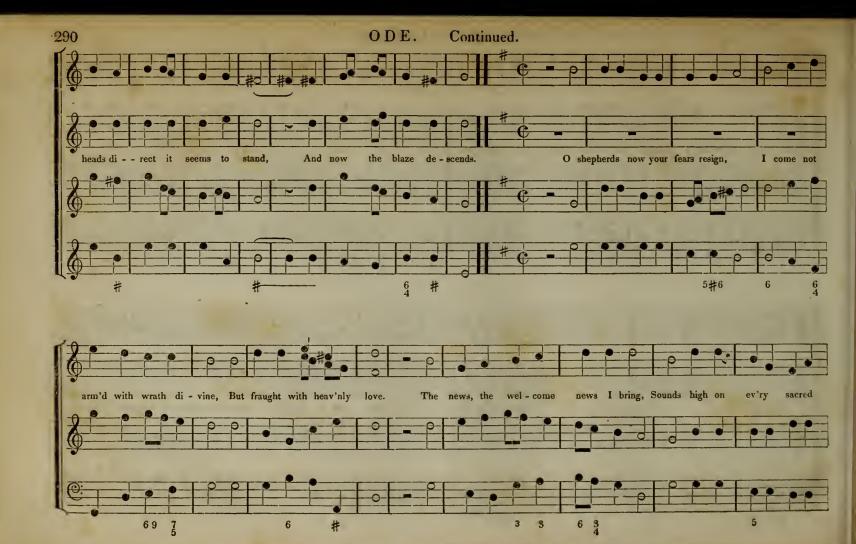




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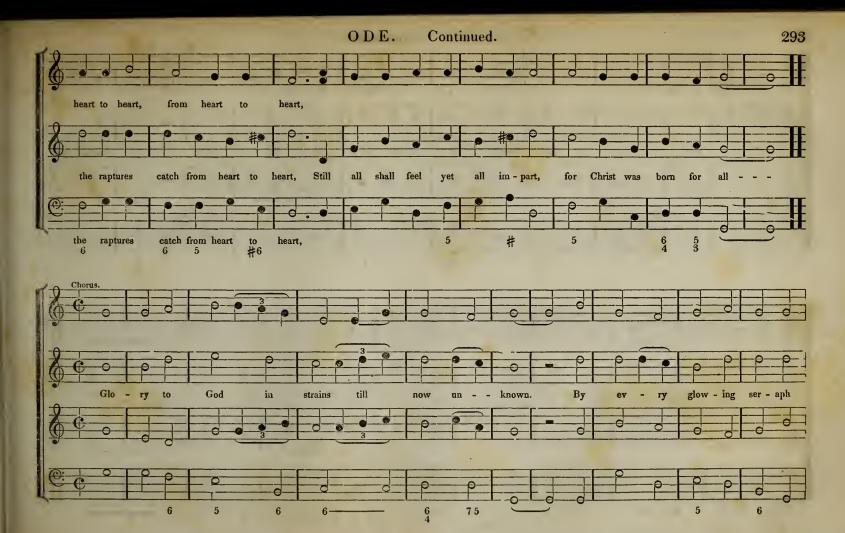
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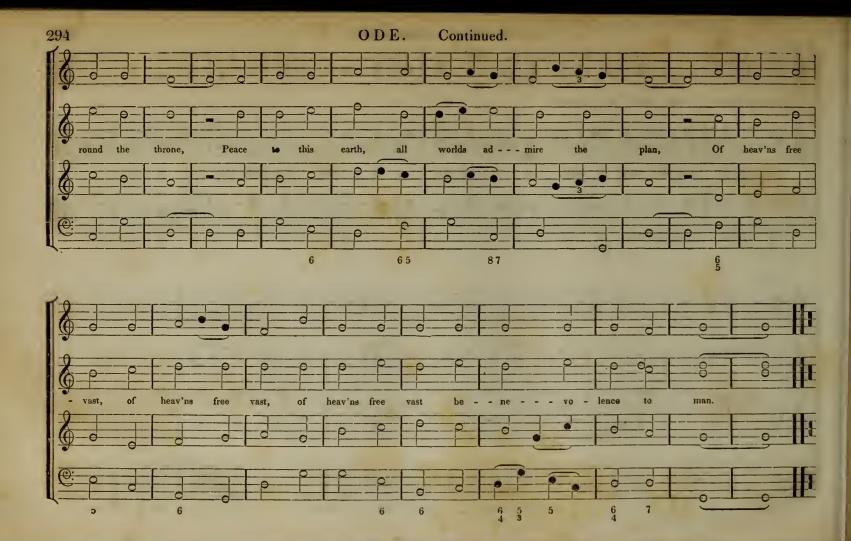
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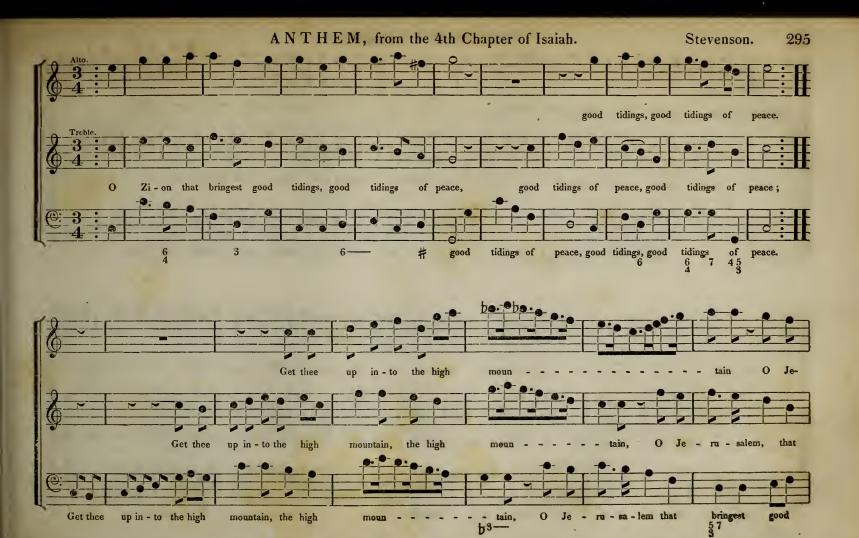
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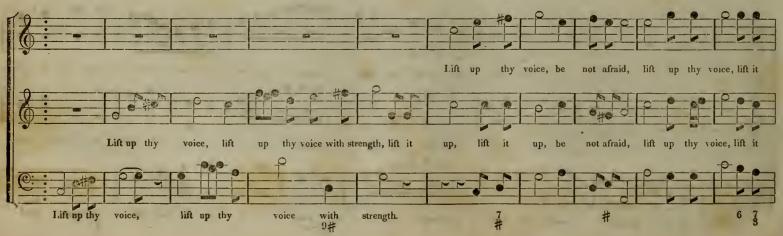
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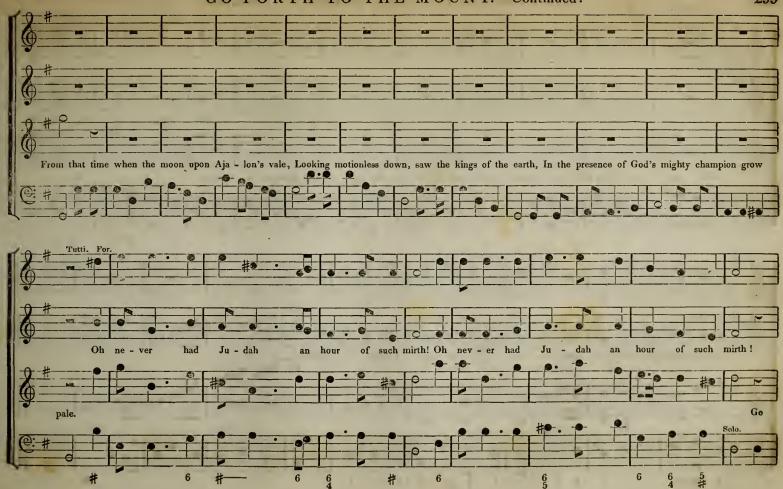


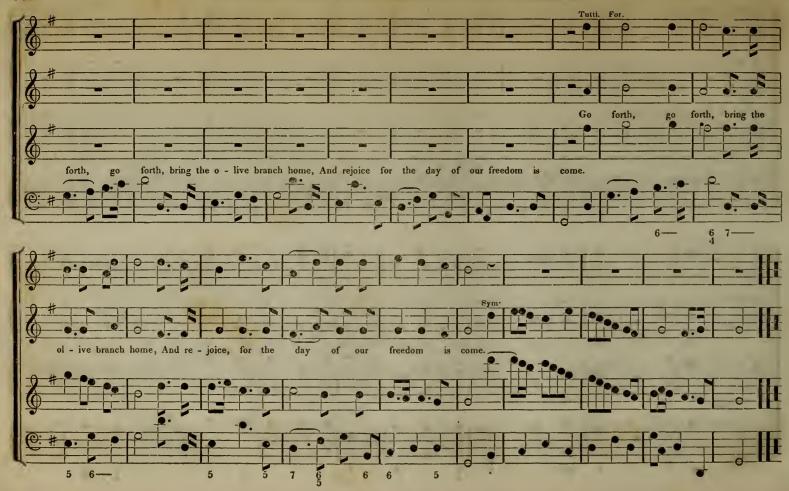


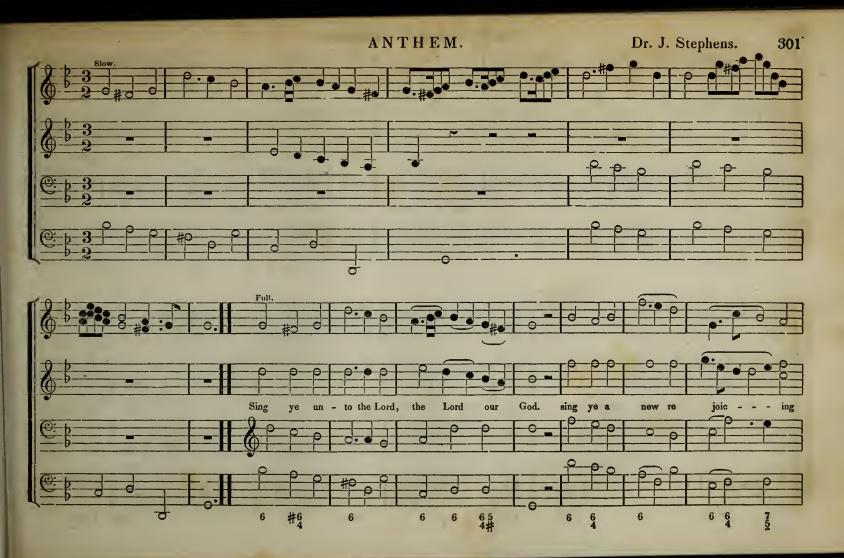


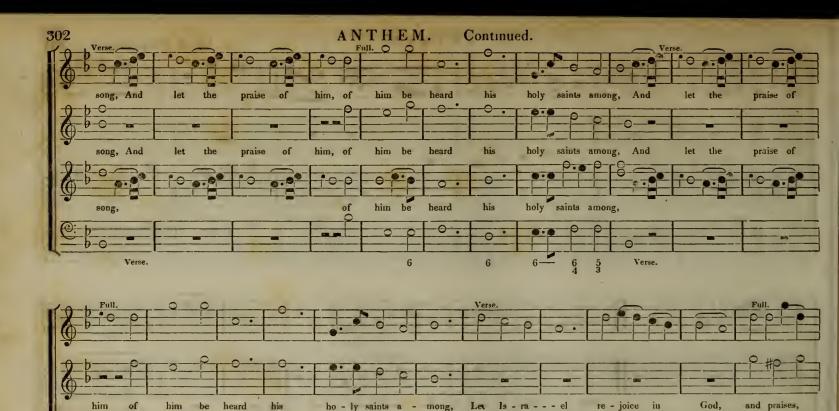








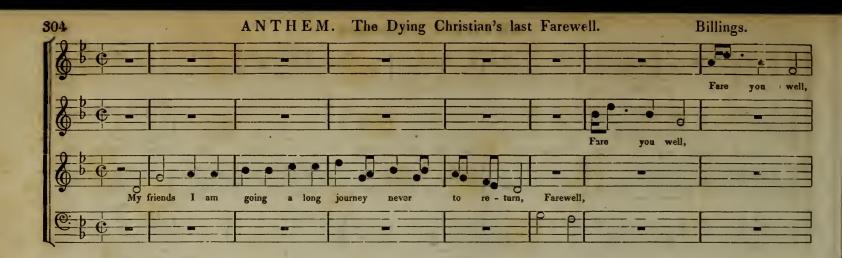




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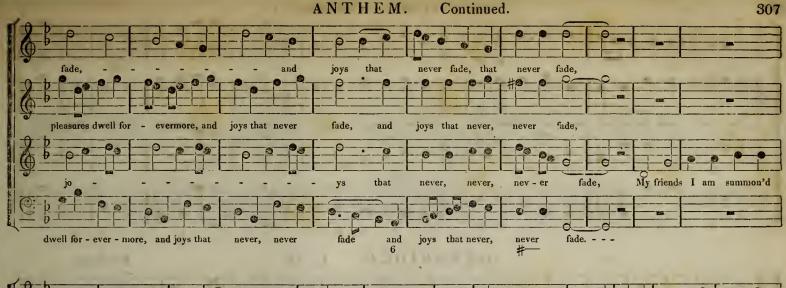
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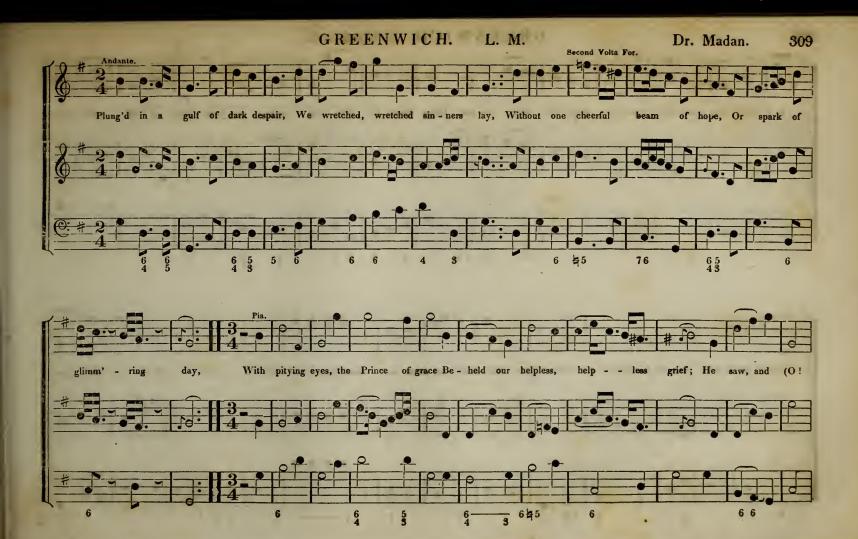




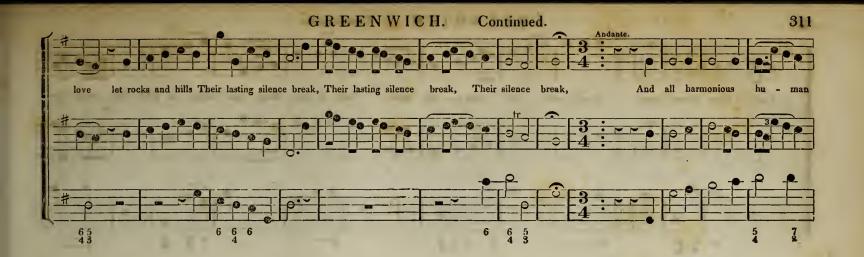






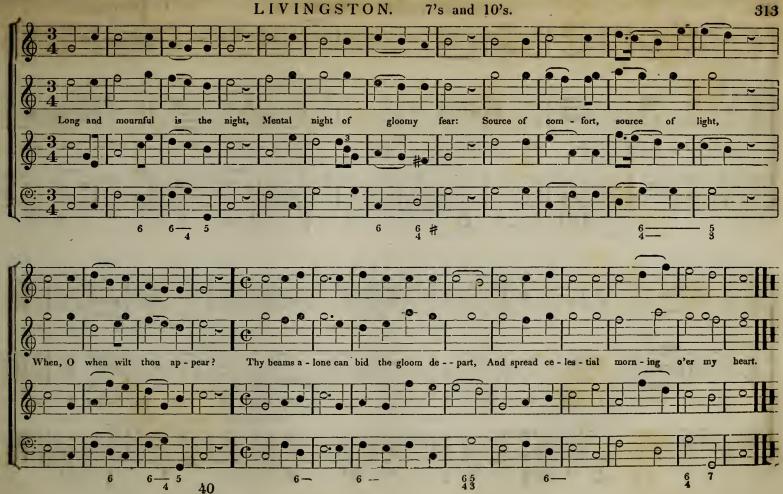


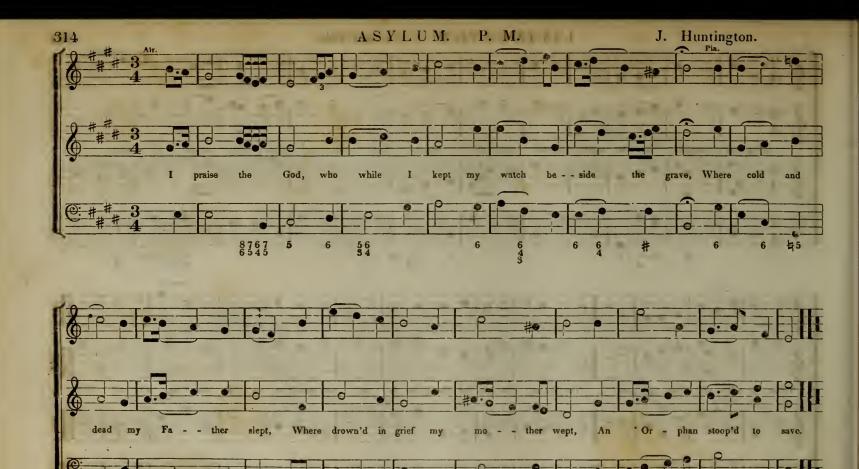




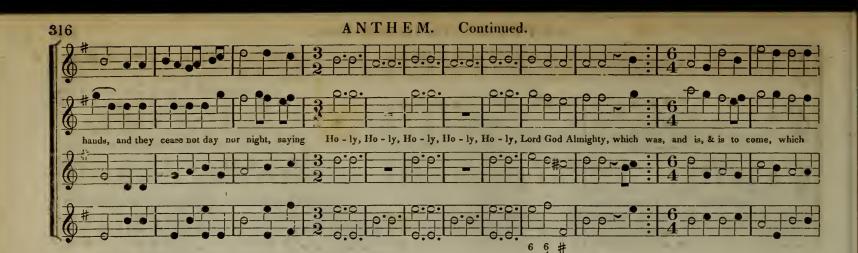


















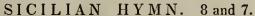


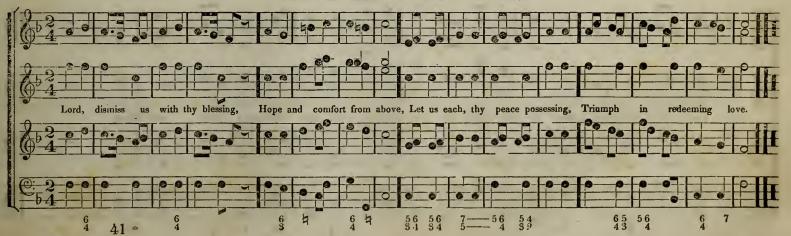










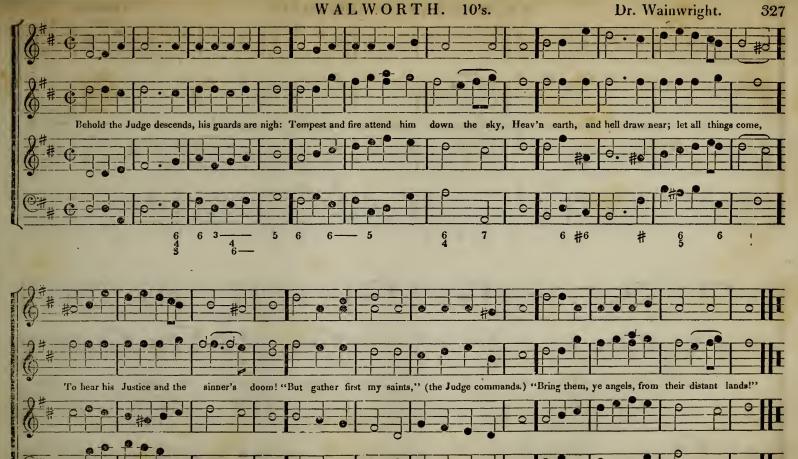


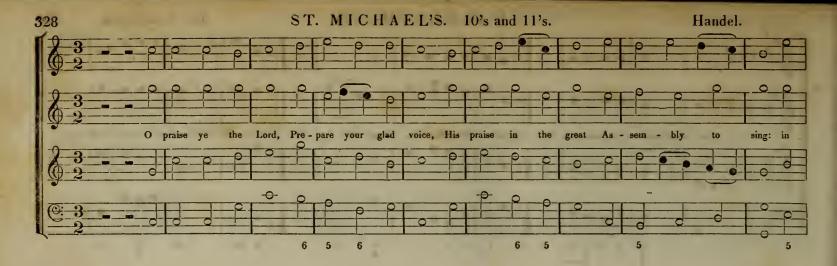






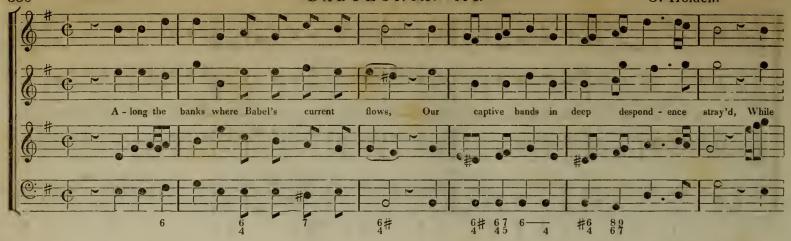




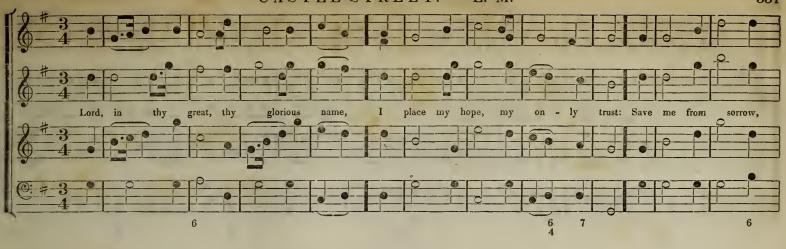




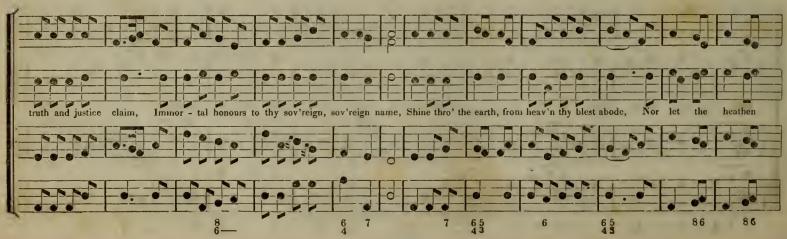




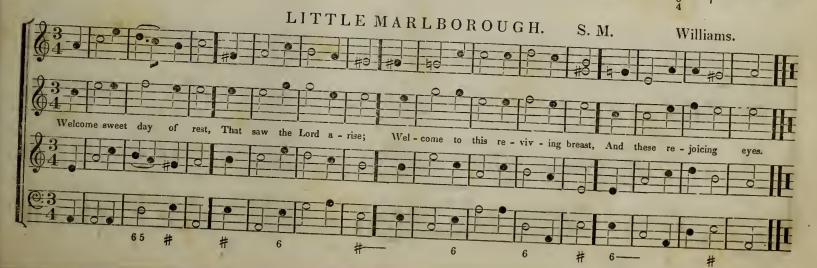


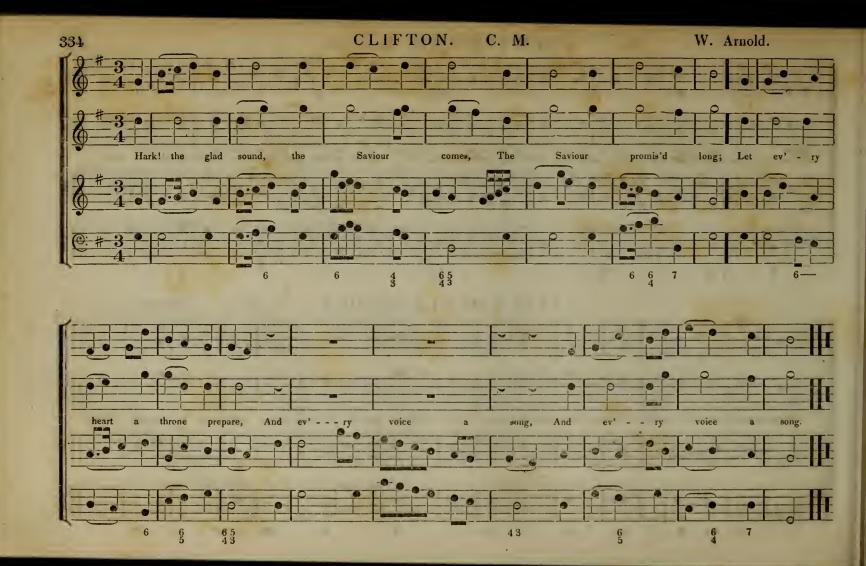






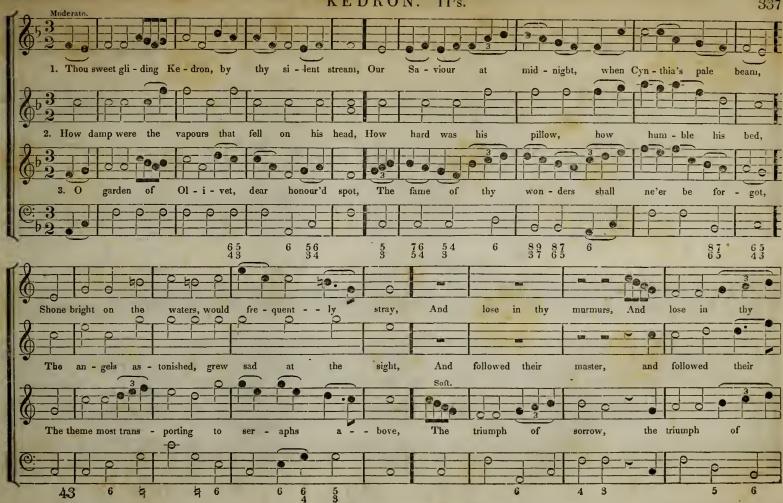


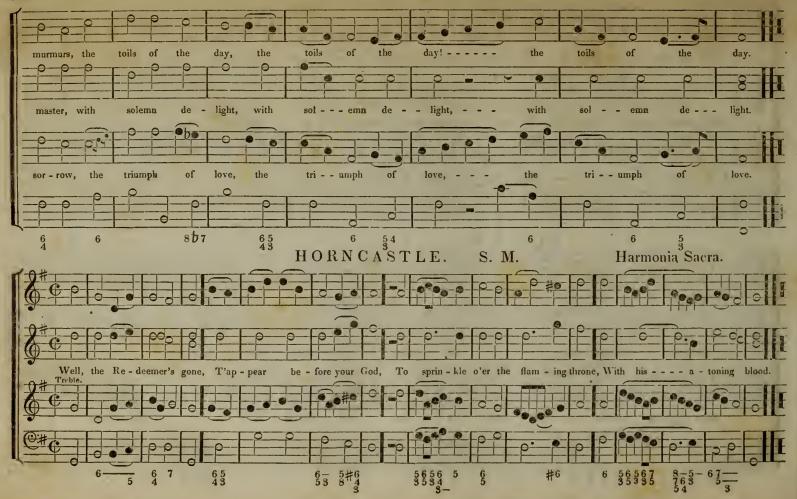








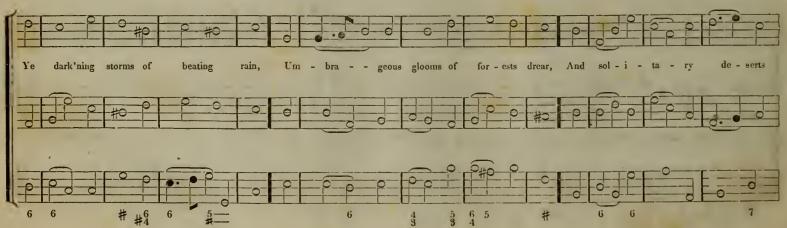


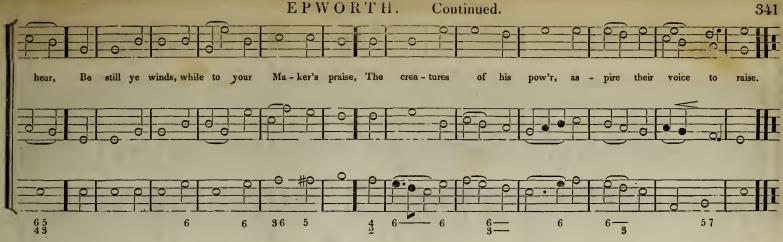




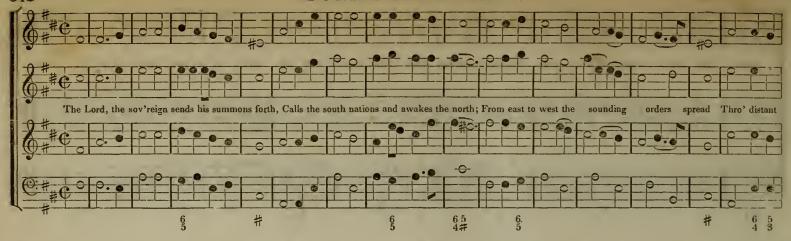










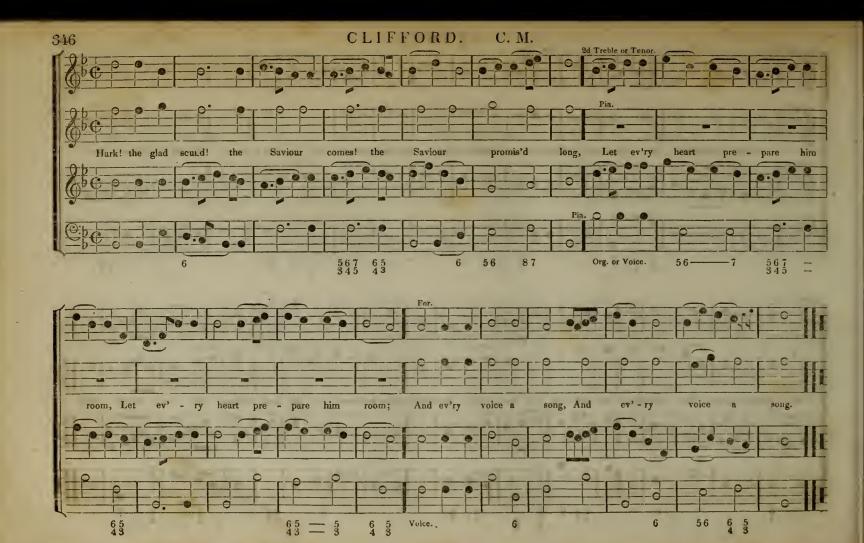










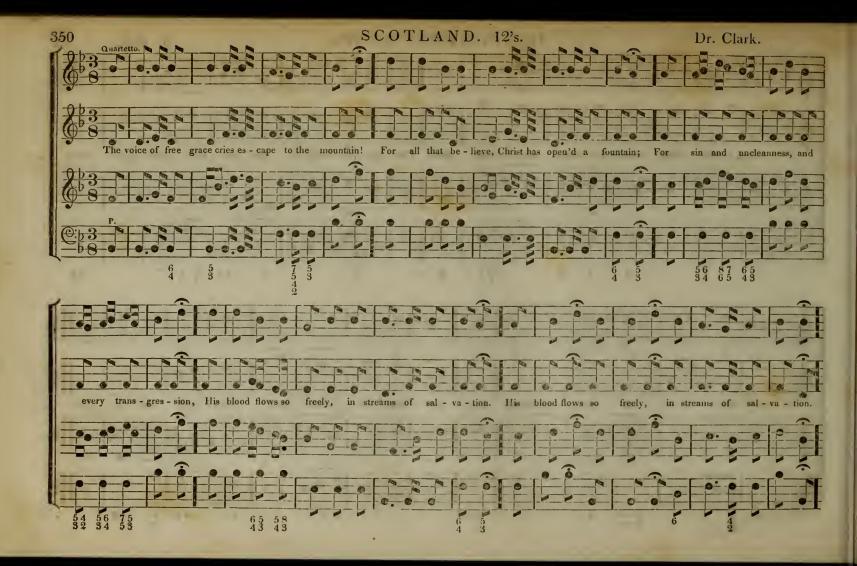




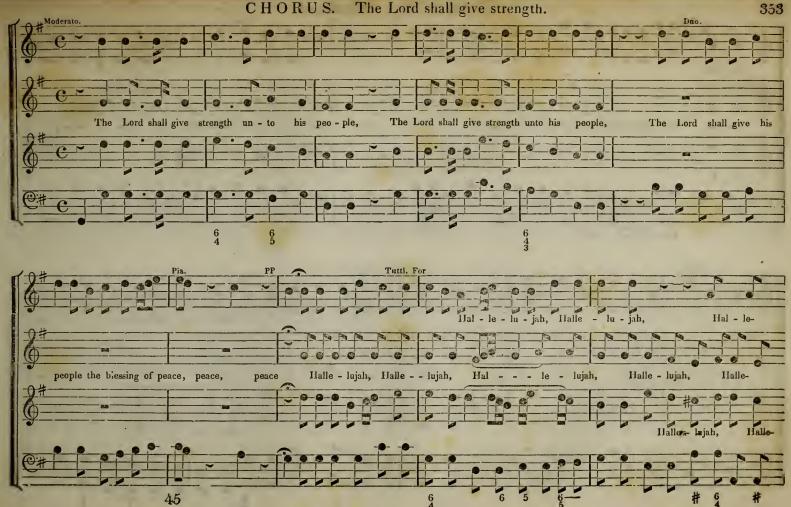


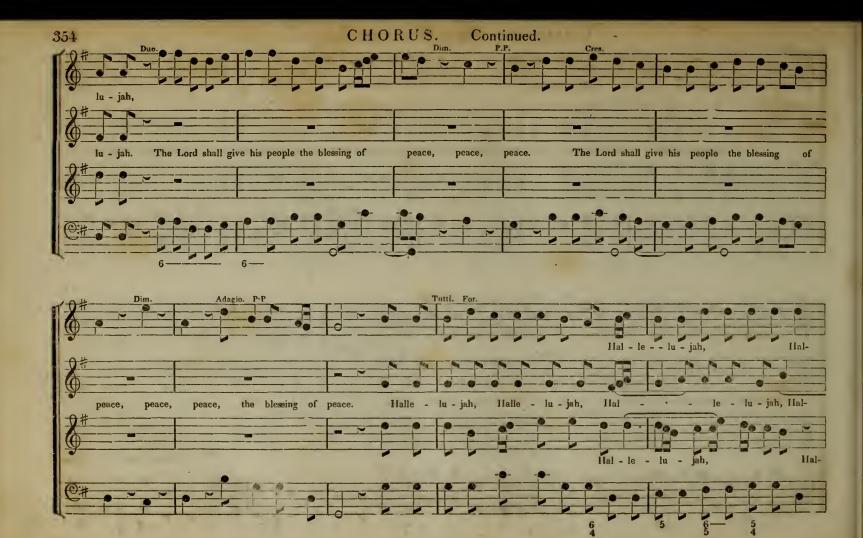


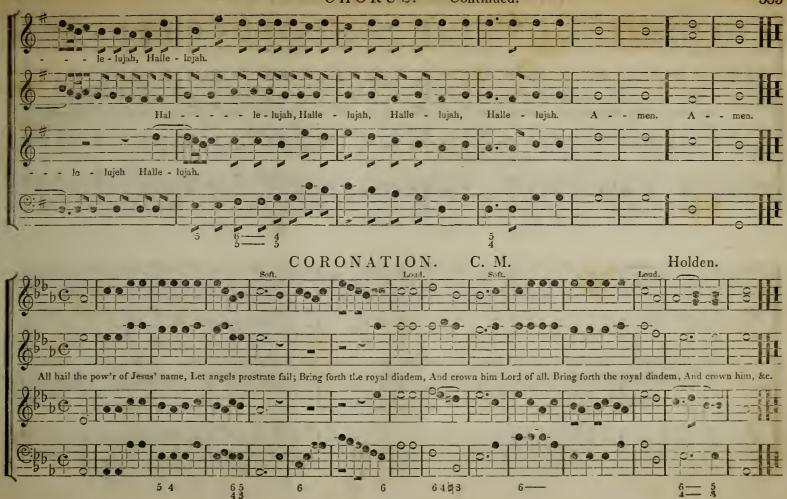






















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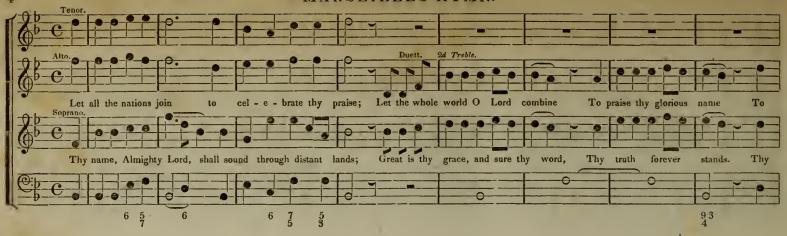


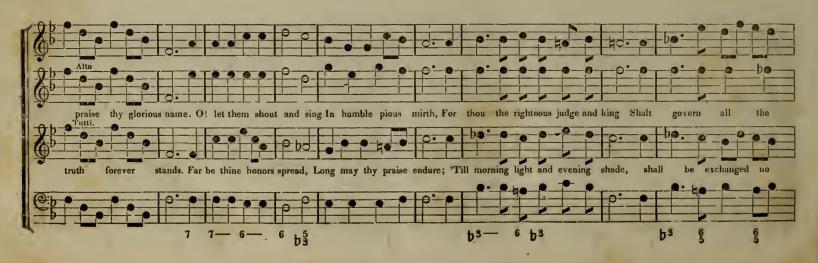




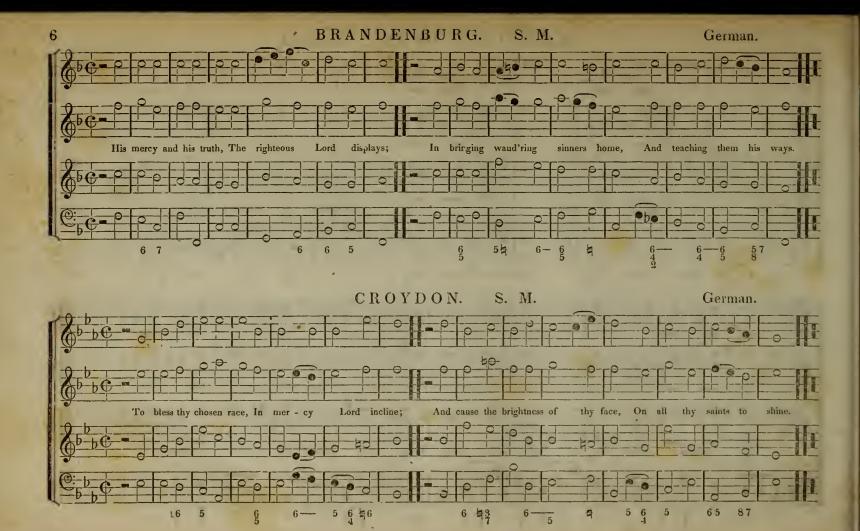


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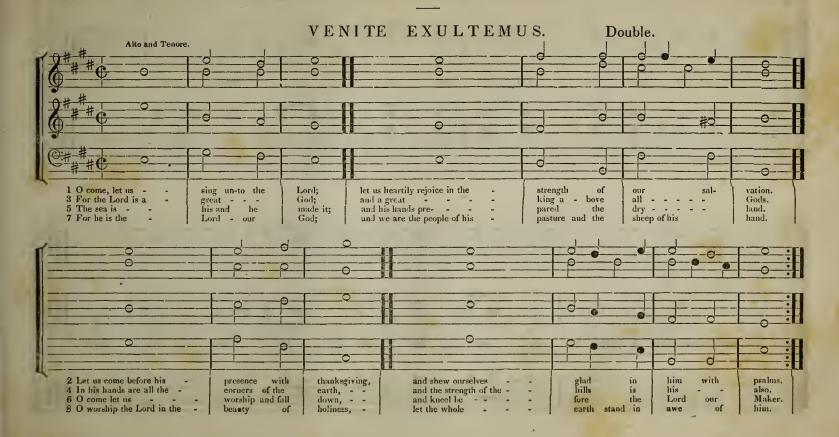


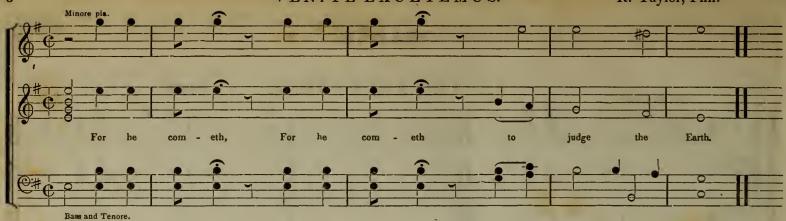


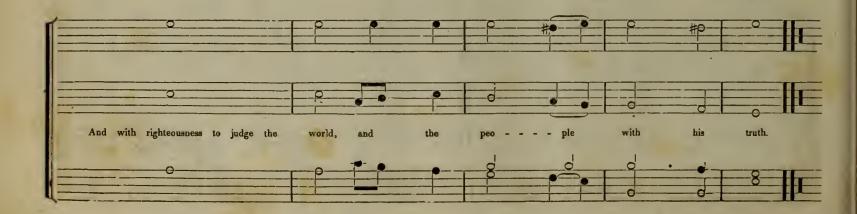




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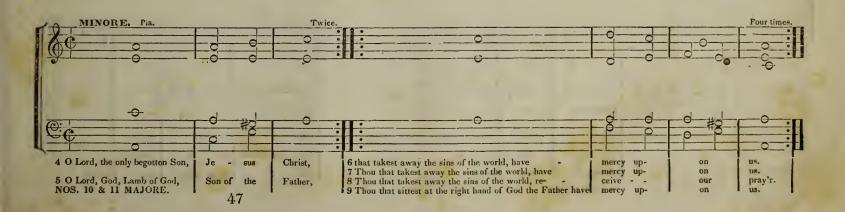




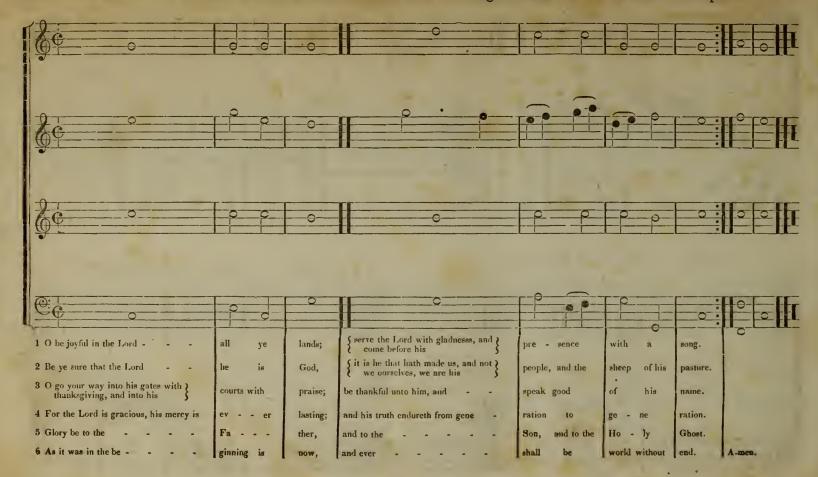


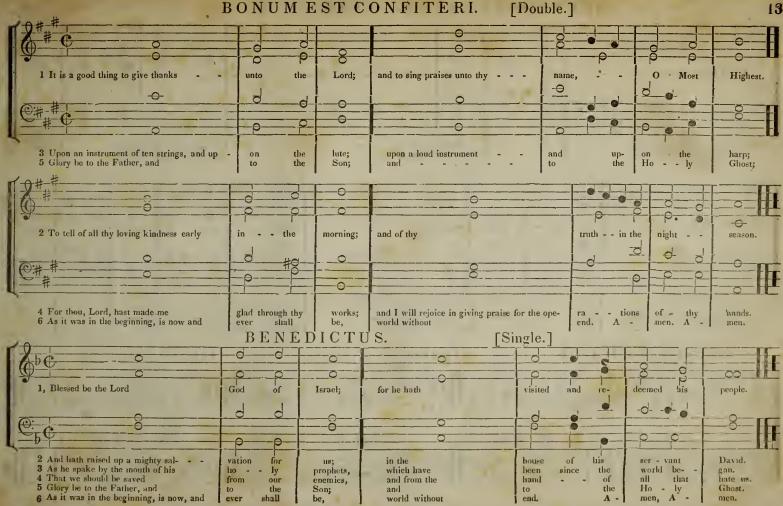


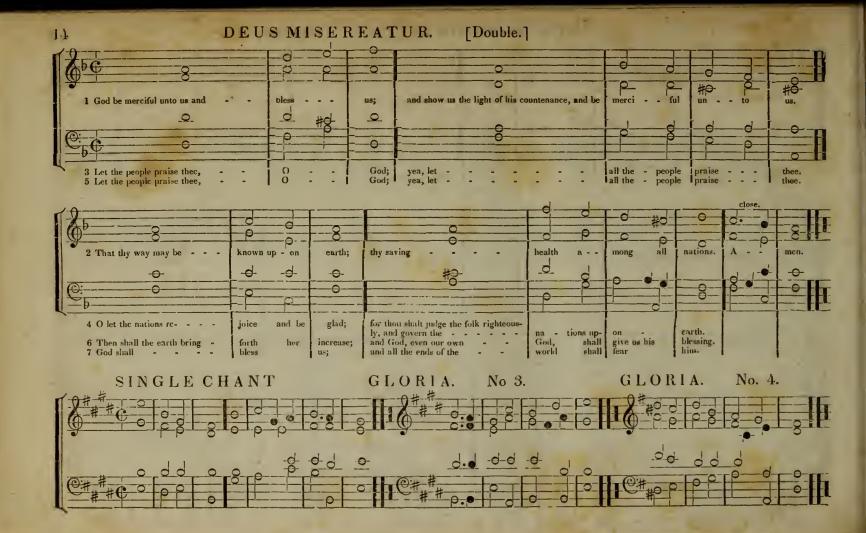




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